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75 WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Imp. 28-15 (17-53). Tomorrow variable. 11-10 (17-50). Yesterday's temp. 20-7 (68-41). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 12-10 (54-50). Variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-10 (63-50). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROYAL: Fair. 2-17-30. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 65-75. Yesterday's temp. 18-5 (64-61). TOTAL WEATHER — COPIES PAGE

Austria	10.8	London	11.1
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	11.1
Denmark	10.8	Norway	11.1
France	10.8	Portugal	11.1
Germany	10.8	Spain	11.1
Greece	10.8	Sweden	11.1
Italy	10.8	Switzerland	11.1
Japan	10.8	Turkey	11.1
U.S. Military (Eur.)	10.8	Yugoslavia	11.1



FLYING WITH TERRORISTS' DEMANDS—A woman carrying medical supplies into a fifth-floor window. Supplies were demanded by terrorists who broke and seized the Israeli Consulate in Johannesburg.

## ain in Johannesburg Streets

## raeli Consulate Is Seized; rrorists Hold 12 in S. Africa

From Wire Dispatches  
JANNEBURG, April 28 (UPI)—A band of terrorists took the Israeli Consulate-General here today, seized 12 hostages and fought the police in a series of gun battles (UPI) killed at least two persons and maimed at least 33, authorities

est of the casualties were anders in downtown streets. e of the hostages in the uate, which occupies the floor of a six-story office ling, were also reported to wounded. Later tonight, three us were carried from the ing on stretchers—reportedly ed hostages freed by the ter-

## inman Kills p Leader of ficial IRA

FAST, April 28 (UPI)—en killed a high official of ish Republican Army and and water in separate in today, resulting in five iber of fatal shootings in ibern Ireland in less than 24

dead included Liam Mo- 1. 40, commander of the 1 Brigade of the IRA's st-orientated Official wing, as shot by a lone gunman shopping with his wife of eeks in a West Belfast e neighborhood.

er killing Mr. McMillan with ote from an automatic n the killer escaped in a g car. The dead man's e uninjured.

former bricklayer, Mr. Mo- was second in overall and of the Official IRA n architect of its staunch- rist philosophy. He also eaked his group's two-year -fire in Northern Ireland, scored by the Provisional hose own truce went into Feb. 10.

the last three months, the al IRA has been engaged loody feud with a break- socialist group and police Mr. McMillan's death may e been a result of that fe.

Railroad Worker Dies minutes after his shoot- through window died in police said said had all the ings of a random sectarian ection.

## Reconciliation Goal of New President

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 28 (NYT)—Duong Van (Big) Minh assumed the presidency of South Vietnam today to make peace with the Communists, but they rejected his initial offer and continued attacks around Saigon.

President Minh issued a statement calling for among other things, an immediate cease-fire, but an hour later Tan Son Nhut airport near Saigon was bombed by airplanes.

A 24-hour curfew was immediately imposed on this capital.

President Minh, 59, a retired general, assumed office in a re-

• Saigon's odd man out ends long and careful come-back—a profile of Minh. Page 2.

ception room of the Doc Lap presidential palace here, in the presence of most of the 146 members of the National Assembly and about 100 journalists and photographers. Proceedings were broadcast by live television.

'Spirit' of Accord

Addressing the Communists, Mr. Minh said: "We sincerely want reconciliation; you clearly know that. Reconciliation demands that each element of the nation respect the other's right to live. This is the spirit of the Paris agreement."

He added that the Communist "standpoint has always been the implementation of that agreement."

The installation ceremony began at just the moment that the first big monsoon storm of the season struck the city and the speeches of participants were punctuated by the flash of lightning and crash of thunder while rain and wind swept through open patio doors.

Outgoing President Tran Van Huong, who had held office only one week after the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thien, wished Mr. Minh good luck in office.

When Mr. Huong stepped down, the presidential seal was removed and replaced with the personal emblem of Mr. Minh.

In his 15-minute speech, the new President referred to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Cypriots Agree to a Joint Program

VIENNA, April 28 (UPI)—Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders agreed today to set up a committee of experts to examine the powers of a central government for the divided Mediterranean island.

The agreement was announced after the first day of week-long talks that began here under the auspices of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Clarke Clerides, the Greek-Cypriot leader, and Rauf Denkash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, met in morning and afternoon sessions with Mr. Waldheim.

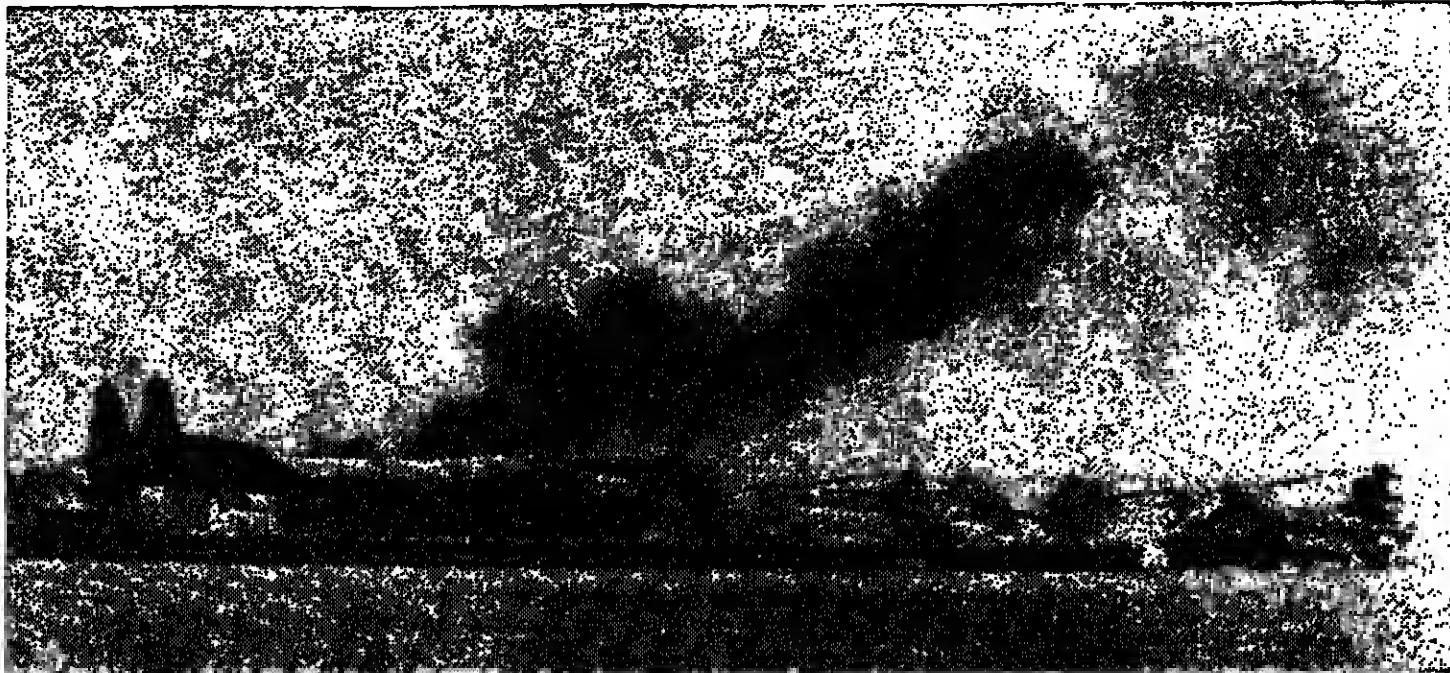
In the course of an extensive discussion of the Cyprus problem, there was an exchange of views on the powers and functions of the central government, a communiqué said later. "It was agreed to set up an expert committee of the two parties to examine detailed proposals submitted on this matter."

The communiqué said that the committee of experts would consist of three members from each community and would meet in Cyprus for a maximum period of three to four weeks.

Mr. Clerides said, "We have already some common ground in the fact that both sides are committed to a sovereign, independent, nonaligned and federal state of Cyprus."

On his arrival here, Mr. Denkash called for the creation of a federated Cyprus that would recognize separate Greek and Turkish zones on the island.

But the Greek Cypriots reject this proposal on the grounds that it would amount to the island's division. In the past, Greek-Cypriot negotiators have suggested the creation of several autonomous Turkish-Cypriot cantons that would give the Turkish-Cypriot community control of about 18.3 per cent of the island, roughly corresponding to its percentage in the Cyprus population.



Smoke rising from bomb-set fires at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. It was the first time the base was bombed in the war.

## Airfield Attacks, Plane Shortage, Destination

## U.S. Airlift of Refugees Encountering Problems

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A bombing raid and a rocket attack on Saigon's airfield caused two suspensions of the evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese, U.S. officials here said.

They were unable to determine immediately whether any rescue flights were carried out between the bombing and the rocket barrage, which followed a lull of several hours.

A State Department spokesman had said after the first attack that the airlift would "go on full-steam ahead" once the air base was reopened.

The Pentagon said that up to 60,000 refugees would be housed temporarily at military reception centers in California, Florida and Arkansas.

A Pentagon spokesman said that up to 20,000 refugees would be taken to each of three facilities—the Marine Corps' Camp Pendleton in California, the Army's Fort Chaffee in Arkansas and the Air Force Base in Florida—for stays of 90 days or more.

More than 20,000 persons remained in tents and hastily

constructed shelters on Guam as authorities sought additional aircraft to fly them to the United States.

"The actual outflow has not been good because we haven't been able to establish a steady stream of outgoing aircraft," said Rear Adm. Steve Morrison.

"This is one of my No. 1 priorities—to find aircraft to move

these people eastward," Adm. Morrison said.

American citizens and their immediate families have been leaving Guam first. Charter planes took nearly 1,000 persons from Guam yesterday and another group of nearly 1,000, some of them children, waited for outbound flights today.

At Clark Air Base, a U.S.

spokesman said that chartered commercial jumbo jets and at least 18 more American Air Force transports have been called in to accelerate the evacuation of an estimated 11,000 Vietnamese refugees from the Philippine field to Guam and Wake Island. Their transfer would make room for thousands more waiting in Saigon to be airlifted to Clark.

The Manila government requested today that Vietnamese refugees remain no longer than three days in the Philippines. More than 30,000 have been airlifted from Saigon to Clark and Guam since April 5.

Members of the Ford administration gave varying figures on how many Americans were left in South Vietnam. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said about 940. Maj. Gen. Winant Side, the Pentagon spokesman, said about 870. State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said 954. 11 of them dependents, before the bombing began.

Mr. Nessen said that there has been no order to begin immediate, emergency evacuation of the remaining Americans in South Vietnam. But he said that President Ford was watching the situation closely.

The press secretary said that evacuation decisions were in the hands of U.S. Ambassador, Graham Martin in Saigon.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said that the United States "ought to remove all American personnel, including the ambassador, from South Vietnam as soon as possible."

Sen. Scott said he would favor evacuating all Americans from South Vietnam "at once if it can be done without causing panic."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and several members of the House agreed that the Americans' evacuation should be carried out as quickly as possible.

Gen. Side said that only C-130s (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Seems Aimed at Peking, Hanoi

## Khmer Rouge Issues Warning Against Foreign Intervention

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, April 28 (NYT)—The new Cambodian government served notice today that no foreign military bases would be tolerated in Cambodia.

The notice, apparently aimed at North Vietnam and China, was contained in a statement issued at the conclusion of the third so-called National Congress held

by the Khmer Rouge, which was attended by about 310 delegates including representatives of the Buddhist clergy, the party organization and the military. It was the first organizational meeting since the Communist leadership took over nearly two weeks ago.

Western analysts have placed principal emphasis on the prohibition against military bases and an implicit warning to voluntary relief agencies to keep their hands off Cambodia.

The statement was read over the Phnom Penh radio.

Strong Statement

"Concerning the foreign policy," the communiqué stated, "the special National Congress reaffirms the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment, absolutely prohibiting any country from establishing military bases in Cambodia, struggling against all forms of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and absolutely struggling against all forms of subversion and aggression against Cambodia from the outside—whether military, political, economic, cultural, social or diplomatic, under what-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

UN officials said that the Cyprus problem is complex and that there will be no speedy solution. Mr. Waldheim said that it would be naive to expect a solution at a week's meeting here.

Another meeting was scheduled for tomorrow.

The talks are a resumption of negotiations broken off in Nicosia after the island's Turkish community proclaimed on Feb. 12 a separate federated Turkish state in the northern area occupied by Turkish troops. Mr. Denkash was chosen president of that area.

The UN Security Council authorized Mr. Waldheim to try to end the impasse. He was instrumental in getting the talks going again here.

"I am glad that the secretary-general of the United Nations has been able to bring the two sides together," Mr. Denkash said.

"We may have different views on the nature of the federal system to be established," Mr. Clerides said, "but this should not deter us from making the effort needed to find a peaceful solution of our problem."

Despite these vagaries, there is one positive element evident in world economic trends: a marked ebbing in the fears of a global depression that were widespread a year ago.

As in the United States, expectations are growing in Japan and West Germany for at least a mild economic upturn in the latter half of 1975. Rejecting the concept of a sharp "V" pattern of recession-recovery, a top Japanese official asserts, "Our economic trend will be shaped more like a shallow bowl."

The official, Takeo Fukuda, who is in charge of economic policy for Premier Takeo Miki's

government, adds, "You can't expect the same rate of acceleration on the way up as we had on the way down."

There are some highlights of a survey of economic trends in key countries completed last week by correspondents of The New York Times. The reports show marked contrasts even in neighboring countries—for instance, growing optimism in West Germany and underlying pessimism in France.

One general trend appears to be a slackening in the rate of inflation, although this is not too evident in comparisons over recent 12-month periods. For Britain and Italy, inflation is still distressingly high. But Japan's rate is down markedly, while West Germany's rate continues to decline within the single-digit range.

Italy's rate of inflation, however, slowed dramatically in March. Looked at worldwide, inflation seems like a forest fire that is dying down. There are still some high flames and smoldering areas.

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Aircraft Downed

The Communist-led forces had surrounded the airport with Soviet-built, hand-fired Strela missiles, reportedly knocking down a helicopter and two planes from the sky within 60 minutes.

If Tan Son Nhut should be closed, it would force an air-sea evacuation for the remaining 954 Americans. There is the possibility that U.S. Marines would have to be landed to secure helicopter zones for the final evacuation. More than 40 U.S. Seventh Fleet vessels were reported standing off South Vietnam.

The rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut began at 4 a.m., with scores of the Soviet-made missiles hitting the base. Shelling was heavy for more than an hour and then continued intermittently. A deep explosion that jarred Saigon indicated that fuel or ammunition dumps had been hit and a huge fireball rose over the base.

Three light jet planes struck the military side of Tan Son Nhut shortly after 6 p.m. Monday, causing heavy damage and explosions that rocked the city. A pandemonium immediately erupted in central Saigon as anti-aircraft guns and soldiers with M-16 rifles fired at the planes.

A-37s are the mainstay of the South Vietnamese Air Force but it could not be determined immediately whether the three planes were piloted by South Vietnamese or were captured Air-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Rockets Set Major Fires At Facility

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, Tuesday, April 29—Communist-led troops advancing behind rocket barrages on Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base attacked the western defenses of the capital before dawn today. The attack followed a raid by three A-37 fighter-bombers on the base Monday.

This morning's attack lasted about two hours. Viet Cong sappers were operating around the base and a South Vietnamese general said that the situation has become difficult.

The second suspension of evacuation flights in 24 hours was announced and a new 24-hour curfew was imposed on the city.

In Washington, President Ford convened an emergency meeting of the National Security Council Monday night to consider developments in Saigon.

Two U.S. Marines guarding the U.S. defense attaché's office at the base were reported killed in the shelling.

The rockets, which hit Tan Son Nhut, on the northern edge of the capital, destroyed a U.S. Air Force C-130 cargo plane walking near the runway to pick up refugees. Washington officials who reported the hit on the C-130 said that none of the crewmen was hurt and there were no passengers aboard.

Thousands of Vietnamese and some Americans were gathered at Tan Son Nhut for the evacuation airlift that had been suspended hours earlier because of an attack by the unidentified A-37s.



## After Refusal to Condemn Reds

Conciliatory Kissinger Note  
On Vietnam Received at EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 28 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has sent a private note to the European Economic Community's foreign affairs ministers following their refusal earlier this month to respond to a U.S. request that they condemn the Vietnamese Communists for aggression in South Vietnam.

It is a conciliatory message, which was sent to Garrett Fitzgerald, the Irish minister of foreign affairs, who is currently acting as president of the EEC Council. In it Mr. Kissinger refers to the "spirit of friendship" in which he received the EEC's note.

Diplomatic observers here commented on the note's contrast with Mr. Kissinger's first reaction to the EEC stand. In a speech two weeks ago to the U.S. Society of Newspaper Editors, in Washington, he said that the

community's attitude "undermined meaningful standards of international responsibility."

Mr. Kissinger was at pains in his private communication to stress "the need for close co-operation and consultation between the United States and EEC on major areas of interest."

This phrasing is taken as an implied warning by diplomats here that he would prefer to have a more responsive reaction by the community should he make a similar request in the future.

While agreeing that the Vietnamese military situation is developing very rapidly, Mr. Kissinger stressed that any move by the EEC to force the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government to negotiate "will be most helpful."

The secretary of state welcomed the EEC's initiative in giving limited humanitarian aid to both sides in the Vietnamese war but his message implied that even in such initiatives there should be prior consultation with the United States.

While the tone of Mr. Kissinger's message was welcomed here, there was still some surprise that he felt it necessary to write at all. Given the likelihood that South Vietnam will soon be overwhelmed by Communist forces, the State Department message was said by EEC diplomats to seem superfluous.

Laotian Army  
Evacuates  
A Crossroads

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 28 (Reuters).—Vientiane forces have again evacuated their positions at the strategic Sala Phou Khoume crossroads north of Vientiane following intense Pathet Lao bombardment, it was officially announced today.

Col. Gombouon Vongprachan of the Vientiane forces said that the Communist-led Pathet Lao forces fired more than 200 artillery rounds at the crossroads Saturday night.

The defenders abandoned the road junction and three other positions, just as they were forced to do last week, the colonel said. In the earlier incident, they came under attack in the worst clashes between armed forces at the two ruling factions since the Laos cease-fire agreement was signed and a coalition government was formed more than a year ago.

The colonel did not say whether the airfield at the crossroads, 92 miles north of here, had also been evacuated.

Fighting broke out at the crossroads eight days ago. The Vientiane forces were ousted by the Pathet Lao from the junction and the nearby airfield, but both were later recaptured.

The crossroads is the junction point for the road between Vientiane to the royal capital of Luang Prabang and highway 7, the main road from Laos across the disputed Plain of Jars.

The colonel said that the Pathet Lao continued until yesterday morning when the Vientiane forces withdrew.

He said that the Pathet Lao used 122-mm field guns, 85-mm cannon and long-range 130-mm artillery.

## Government Orders

On Saturday, the coalition government ordered that fighting should end.

Both sides were ordered to return to their former positions so that a joint peace commission could be sent to control the ceasefire.

Col. Vongprachan said, "We have tried to contact our Pathet Lao counterparts here to prepare the dispatch of a mixed team to Sala Phou Khoume, but the Pathet Lao authorities have replied that they are awaiting instructions from Sam Neua."

Sam Neua, in northeastern Laos near the North Vietnamese border, is the Pathet Lao's headquarters.

Since hostilities broke out in the region April 14, the Vientiane forces are reported to have lost five positions on Highway 7 and four around the disputed crossroads.

Reds Attack  
Big Air Base  
Near SaigonCity's Defense Line  
Probed in Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

craft operated by North Vietnamese.

According to military informants, three F-5 jet fighters, three C-47 transports, several helicopters and another military passenger plane were destroyed in the bombing.

Former Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, reached by telephone at his home inside the air base, said that, as far as he knew, the raids were not carried out by members of the South Vietnamese Air Force. There had been speculation that the bombings were part of an attempted coup led by Gen. Ky, who was believed to be unhappy with the inauguration of Lt. Gen. Duong Van Minh as the new President of South Vietnam.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government denied that Communist planes had taken part in the attack. The PRG has a delegation stationed inside the air base, next to a main runway.

U.S. officials expressed complete mystery at the bombings. It was thought possible that the Communists may have used A-7s captured when they seized South Vietnamese air bases at Pleiku, Danang or Phan Rang.

Heavy explosions continued to shake the capital for more than an hour after the original bombing.

In a statement read over the Saigon radio, the military governor of Saigon, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, said that it was not known where the planes came from.

## Rocket Attacks

Saigon had already become a target of rocket attacks, the first here since 1971.

A small group of Communist commandos seized the far side of a bridge over the Saigon River at Newport Monday a large navy and port complex on the north-eastern side of town. Heavy clouds of black and white smoke rose throughout the day from an oil storage dump and a warehouse that the Communists blew up at the base.

Despite repeated strikes by South Vietnamese helicopter gunships firing rockets, the commandos held the far side of the bridge, only a mile from the city limits, until late afternoon.

Other North Vietnamese troops continued to block all the roads leading in and out of Saigon.

To the northeast, Communist forces cut the main six-lane Saigon-Bien Hoa highway at Newport and three miles farther north at Cat Lai. To the west, Highway 1, the road to Tay Ninh, was interrupted at Cu Chi.

To the south, Highway 4, the vital road that links Saigon with its major source of food in the Mekong Delta, was still severed around Ben Luc in Long An province, 15 miles south of the city.

## Matter of Hours

It was clear to nearly everyone in Saigon that the large North Vietnamese force assembled around the city, estimated at upward of 10 divisions, has the capital in a stranglehold and could overrun it in a matter of hours, if it desired.

Almost all major towns around Saigon still under government control also came under Communist attack.

North Vietnamese gunners shelled Tay Ninh, Ban Nghia, Bien Hoa and Long An provincial capitals and four district towns, all within 50 miles of Saigon.

The worst hit was Tay Ninh, where 30 Communist 122-mm rockets landed early Monday morning, killing five civilians and destroying 400 homes, reports from the scene said. In addition, informants said, North Vietnamese troops invaded a Cao Dai Buddhist temple in Tay Ninh and abducted 40 monks.

Other North Vietnamese troops fought a series of battles with government forces in Dinh Tuong Province, in the center of the Mekong Delta. Twelve civilian passengers riding on a bus on Highway 4, near Cai Lay, were wounded when a Communist mine blew it up Monday morning.

The bombing of Tan Son Nhut Air Base threw Saigon's streets into an uproar. People dashed for cover as the heavy crash of bombs shook buildings and dozens of anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

Rumors quickly spread that the North Vietnamese had attacked the city.



TURNOVER—Duong Van Minh (left) and President Tran Van Huong at the Presidential Palace in Saigon yesterday where Mr. Minh took over as president.

## Return of 'Big Minh'

Saigon's Odd Man Out Ends  
Long and Careful Comeback

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—For more than a decade, Duong Van Minh has been the odd man out in South Vietnam—a general without troops, a politician without office, a national hero with little to do but play tennis and tend his orchids.

As political fortunes in Saigon have waxed and waned, the 59-year-old retired general known as "Big Minh" has hugged the sidelines and cultivated a distinction that always has eluded his nation's leaders—popularity with the people.

That popularity in recent years has been an intangible asset. But last night, as the floundering Saigon government sought desperately for a way out of the closing circle of Communist forces, it was a critical element in the National Assembly's adoption of a resolution approving the transfer of presidential power to Mr. Minh. Of those on the political scene, he alone is believed to have the standing to talk peace with the Communist side.

Long identified with a stand of reconciliation and compromise with the Communists, Mr. Minh had become in recent years the rallying point of non-Communist opposition to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, whose resignation last Monday left Mr. Minh at the head of a caretaker regime.

Last night's action by the National Assembly puts Mr. Minh at the helm for the second time. The leader of the 1963 coup that toppled the autocratic regime of Ngo Dinh Diem, he served three months as chief of state before he in turn was ousted and sent into exile by a military officer.

After living quietly in Bangkok, he was allowed to return to Saigon in 1968, apparently with a promise to keep a low profile. At first, he retreated into seclusion. But gradually, with characteristic caution, he began to speak out against Mr. Thieu's policies.

By 1971, he entered and then withdrew as a presidential candidate, charging that Mr. Thieu was making it impossible to hold an honest election. By 1973, he was openly questioning the government's repression of news-papers and political opponents.

Last year, he called the government "violence-thirsty" and only two months ago declared: "The government is now nothing but a tyranny."

Steady Image  
Mr. Minh's carefully orchestrated political comeback has succeeded in a way that has done nothing to blur his public image among the Vietnamese as a steady, patient and deliberate man, neither pretentious nor particularly adroit.

Some Americans in Saigon regard him as a pleasant professional soldier, but not a statesman or intellectual. He is slow-speaking and singsong, prefers the company of military men. Like to watch American football on television and likes Winston Churchill, Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. MacArthur as his heroes.

Many Vietnamese more brilliant than Mr. Minh warmly defend him warmly. "Westerners always misjudge Asians," one of his Vietnamese supporters said. "Westerners judge Minh by his appearance, and that is wrong. For us, a man of virtue is much more important than a man of talent."

His size—he is 6 feet tall and weighs 200 pounds—is only one reason for his nickname, "Big Minh." It also has served to distinguish him from Gen. Tran Van Minh, who is called "Little Minh."

From Delta Family  
Duong (pronounced Zung) Van Minh was born on Feb. 19, 1916, into a wealthy land-owning family in the Mekong Delta. His education included attendance at the Ecole Militaire in Paris and a tour at General Staff School in Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

He entered the French colonial forces in 1940, fought against the Japanese in World War II and transferred to the Vietnamese Army in 1952. He first became a nationally known military figure in 1958 when he led a nine-month campaign that suppressed the Binh Xuyen, a sect whose private army controlled the police, the gambling dens and the brothels of Saigon.

Several years later, after similar exploits, he was well on the way to becoming a national hero. In 1958, President Diem picked him to lead the fight against the Viet Cong. But several years later, with the general's popularity growing out of hand, he named him as his personal military adviser, depriving him of a command. Those close to Mr. Minh say his decision to lead the 1963 coup was made reluctantly, with patriotism rather than power as his motive.

Mr. Minh is a Buddhist of temperate habits. He is married and the father of three children. He speaks fluent French and fair English, dabbles in photography and has a passion for growing orchids, the avocation of a patient man.

"To grow one orchid takes four years," a colleague notes. "You cannot grow orchids in haste."

Hussein's Plane  
Develops Trouble

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).

An engine of a Boeing 707 piloted by Jordan's King Hussein, 39, began smoking after the four-engine jetliner landed at nearby Andrews Air Force Base today.

But no fire developed. King Hussein, here for a private visit, left the plane and was met by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other officials.

An Air Force spokesman said the trouble from a ruptured hydraulic line developed after the Jordanian airliner landed and hydraulic fluid leaked onto an engine. The spokesman had said earlier that the incident had occurred while the plane was in the air but later corrected the erroneous official report.

Reds Reject  
Minh Appeal  
For a Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

Viet Cong throughout as "the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam," and directly addressed part of the speech "to our friends of the other side."

After Mr. Minh's speech, Hanoi radio broadcast a statement in English harsher in tone than any in recent days, calling on the people of Saigon to rise up "uprising," a Communist euphemism for an attack in force.

By telephone, the Viet Cong read a statement to The New York Times which denounced the United States for allegedly still intervening in Vietnam. The statement called on the United States "to annul the Saigon administration of war and repression" and said that the aspirations of the Vietnamese people embodied by the Paris peace accord must be met.

The declaration by Mr. Minh did "not conform with these objectives," the Viet Cong statement said.

Mr. Minh, besides calling for peace, warned that the situation was very grim.

"The coming days will be very difficult," he said. "I am not promising you much."

But by nearly midnight tonight it was still not certain whether the greater immediate threat to Saigon was from the Communists just outside the city or from military dictators, particularly air force men, who regard the bringing of Mr. Minh to power as tantamount to surrender.

It was understood that President Minh, with the help of aides, was working round the clock to stave off an attack and reach peaceful settlement with the Communists.

But Mr. Minh is known to fear greatly backlash by elements of the armed forces. Apparently for this reason, he phrased his speech so that it could encourage some military men to fight on.

President Minh appointed only two subordinates today and not an entire Cabinet.

He named Nguyen Van Huynh, a lawyer, as Vice-President "to help me in the negotiations" and Vu Van Man, a prominent Buddhist and former foreign minister, as Premier.

Khmer Rouge Issues Warning  
Against Foreign Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

ever form of so-called humanitarianism."

Ethnic hatred between the Cambodians and the Vietnamese has long existed. In the early days of the war, when the North Vietnamese were the principal fighters, it was an easy matter for the government of President Lon Nol to whip up enthusiasm for the war by portraying it as a struggle against North Vietnam.

Even in recent months, the Cambodians exulted in displaying captured prisoners they said were North Vietnamese.

There are, according to Western estimates, at least 30,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and numerous staging areas and supply bases along the Ho Chi Minh Trail network used by the North Vietnamese to supply their troops in Vietnam.

This communiqué was the first substantive indication that Cambodia might order these troops and bases out.

The reference to humanitarian organizations was seen as a reaffirmation that the Khmer Rouge would not be inclined to readmit groups such as Catholic Relief Services.

Status of Others  
But it did leave up in the air the status of other humanitarian and neutralist groups such as UN agencies and the Red Cross which still have personnel in the country, in the sanctuary of the French Embassy compound, and had hoped to continue to provide relief.

The communiqué, according to

a broadcast monitored here, was signed by Khieu Samphan, who although he holds only the title of deputy premier and defense minister, is still clearly the principal figure in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy.

Meanwhile, senior U.S. officials here said that no contacts had been made with the Khmer Rouge in the last 2 1/2 weeks and that the State Department was still "waiting to see how things sort out."

Similarly, there has been no U.S. offer of humanitarian aid to the Khmer Rouge. Officials here said that any aid that might be forthcoming would probably be given first to the Cambodian refugees who are still at Utopia Airbase in southern Thailand awaiting evacuation.

Embassy Contact Lost  
PARIS, April 28 (AP).—The French government has lost contact with its embassy in Phnom Penh where 610 persons sought refuge after the Khmer Rouge take-over of the city, a spokesman said today.

He said that it had asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to intervene. A French plane has been standing by in Vietnam for almost a week to take in food supplies but has been unable to make the trip because the Phnom Penh airport is closed.

In Vienna, Mr. Waldheim said he had asked the new government in Cambodia to help the UN evacuate the refugees in the French Embassy.

## Belittles Election Results

Lisbon Security Chief  
Military to Retain Full

LISBON, April 28 (AP).—A principal figure in the military leadership said today that the nation's first free election by moderate-left parties will not change the armed forces on the country or the military's leftist.

Saying the revolution would continue with "our" Gen. Otelo de Carvalho said the Socialist party had benefited in the voting because some people had confused the socialism of the armed forces with that of the Socialist party.

The Socialist party, led by cabinet minister Mario Soares, swept to a more than 3-1 victory over the Communist party, which is ideologically much closer to what the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement (AFM) want for the country.

Gen. Carvalho, head of the Continental Defense Command, the country's security organization, and the man who led the military operation overthrowing the rightist regime a year ago, said the vote for a constitutional assembly was not expected to affect the fundamentals that the AFM has decreed the document must contain.

"Will of Masses"  
The Constituent Assembly must represent the will of the popular masses," Gen. Carvalho said in a new conference at the Lisbon election center.

The ruling 28-man Revolutionary Council, of which he, President Francisco de Costa Gomes and Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves are members, will ratify the assembly's draft, Gen. Carvalho said.

"We are the legitimate representative of the Portuguese people in arms," Gen. Carvalho said referring to the armed forces.

He added that, under a pact signed by the major parties before the elections, the AFM leadership will continue to be the final authority.

"For at least three more years, the AFM is the head of this revolutionary process," he said in response to a question.

"It is the AFM that must define responsibility because it is the AFM that has the confidence of the Portuguese people," Gen. Carvalho said.

Victory Belittled  
Like others in the military leadership, Gen. Carvalho belittled the importance of the Socialist victory and the poor showing of the Communist party by lumping the results together, to say that citizens chose "52 percent for a socialist way."

But he did not point out that the moderate Socialists and the centrist Popular Democrats (PPD) accounted for more than two-thirds of all the ballots cast.

He said the Portuguese people must make sacrifices to combat what he called an economic boycott by the West and specifically by the United States.

He said the election would not affect Portugal's commitment to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "We are sater as a member of NATO," the general said. "The United States is a member."

Mr. Peart said that about the EEC's virtues of his Cabinet opponent engaging in "a dialogue deal."

Red Tape and Prison W  
Hold 6 Americans in Sai

By George McArthur

SAIGON, April 28.—Behind the walls of Saigon's Chi Hoa Prison, six American convicts have a real problem. What happens to them if the Americans evacuate South Vietnam?

Right now, no one knows. The six prisoners are bound in red tape as confining as the prison walls. The U.S. Consulate is trying to get the men out of South Vietnam but the North Vietnamese Army knocking at the city gates in case of six convicts gets low priority.

If the six Americans are turned over to American custody and flown out, they would be free men, since the charges on which they got in trouble would not be binding in the United States.

The South Vietnamese government is officially willing to let them go—and good riddance—and has privately informed the U.S. Embassy.

The problem is the Amnesty Board, which corresponds roughly to an American parole board. When the American evacuation began some weeks ago, President Nguyen Van Thieu signed an order directing that the six Americans be turned over to U.S. officials. This order was based on a recommendation of the Amnesty Board.

The President's order worked its way to the Ministry of Justice.

Question of Procedure  
It was dutifully noted that the proper procedure was to convene the Amnesty Board to approve the presidential order, which, officially, had originated with the Amnesty Board. But the ministry was unable to convene the board. Since the first of the year, all members of the Amnesty Board had resigned.

Without an order from the Amnesty Board, the Justice Ministry will not act. The Interior Ministry refuses to do anything without an order from the Justice Ministry.

American consular officials have maintained contact with the six prisoners in Chi Hoa, where they live in a separate area and receive special treatment not accorded other prisoners. Reportedly they are confident they will be evacuated along with the other Americans, if that moment comes.

The American Consulate is also reasonably confident the men will

## Brig Otelo de C

news conference

States would new NATO member.

Soares Assails

LISBON, April 28

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BRUSSELS, April

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British Economic Coun

Addressing an EEC

ministers meeting here,

said that Britain now

must play a "real

role" and accept the

real situation and acknow

ledge its no alternative

but to remain a mem

EEC.

"I believe that it is

interest to stay in the

said. "I also know the

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member."

Mr. Peart said that

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of his Cabinet opponen

engaging in "a dialog

deal."

Los Angeles Times

Thieu Will Sp

At Least a W

More in Tain

TAIPEI, April 28 (AP).

President Nguyen Van

plans to remain in Taiwan

at least a week more before

deciding whether to fly to a

country, the South Vietn

Embassy said today.

A spokesman denied

that Mrs. Thieu had accom

panied her husband to Taiwan.

He said he did not know

whereabouts or whether

she would be joining her

husband here.



## Despite Senator's Disavowals

## Many Democrats, at Heart, Are Still Counting on Kennedy

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—Despite Sen. Edward Kennedy's declaration Sept. 23 that he would neither seek the presidential nomination nor accept a draft, he remains a principal element in the developing campaign among the Democrats. It is not that his party colleagues doubt his word. It is not that they expect him to become an active candidate. What has happened, instead, is that a surprising number of Democrats have come to the conclusion that Kennedy may be obliged in July, 1976, to go to the Massachusetts Senate, in hand, and implore his colleagues to carry their standard-bearer to the White House.

## Ford Confirms He Will Run

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—President Ford issued a special statement last night that he would definitely seek election next year to a full term.

The White House issued the statement in response to an article in the current Newsweek magazine which says that Mr. Ford said at a meeting with political intimates that he would not seek election because he felt that he could not spend the time and money needed for the race.

"The President wants it now that this story is true," the White House statement said. "The President said in such meeting. He definitely plans to run for reelection in 1976. Any reports to the contrary are wrong."

## Effects in Israel Turn UN Charge in Holy Places

TEL AVIV, April 28 (Reuters). A group of Christian and Muslim religious leaders living in Israel have denounced as "judicious" a recent resolution of the UN Human Rights Commission alleging "arbitrary" destruction of religious sites and violation of the rights to worship in occupied areas.

Among 53 signatories of the statement of denunciation were the Muslim Kadi of Jaffa, Sheikh Faqih Mahmut Aslari; an Anglican priest, the Rev. Henry Knight; a Baptist pastor, Robert Andrey, who is also chairman of Israel's United Christian Council; the abbot of the Catholic Jerusalem Abbey in Jerusalem, the Rev. Laurent Klein, and the head of the Latin parish of Haifa, the Rev. Daniel Rensen.

They said that the resolution approved in Geneva in February as "completely false and unjustified and motivated by purely political purposes."

They stated that "only since 1967 have all religions been free to worship at all the holy places in Jerusalem."

Israel occupied the Old City of Jerusalem in 1967 and incorporated Arab East Jerusalem with West Jerusalem.

## Shah and Khaled Confer in Riyadh

RIYADH, April 28 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran arrived today for a two-day state visit and his with King Khaled.

At the formal talks, which began shortly after the arrival of the Shah, King Khaled was joined by Crown Prince Fahd and defense Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

Saudi Arabia and Iran are the leading members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. They also have the longest shorelines on the east and west of the Persian Gulf and are serious contenders for power there.

## Irica Reduces Ice Cord Sentence

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—The sentence of James McCord, one of the five men arrested in the Watergate break-in, was reduced today to four months in prison.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica had ordered modifying the 18-month sentence that carried term of one to five years.

McCord, 51, entered the federal prison farm at Allenwood, Pa., March 21, after an unsuccessful fight for a new trial and numerous appeals that went as far as the Supreme Court. He had served a month in jail before his original sentencing for burglary, wiretapping and conspiracy.

**May Day Parade Shift**  
BERLIN, April 28 (AP).—Communist East Germany will abandon its annual May Day military parade this year, the West German newspaper Die Welt said today.

week—the true believers, and other Democrats impressed by the current crop of active contenders, continue to speculate about a convention deadlock and a draft.

**Square One**

As a result, the situation is in some respects back where it was before Sen. Kennedy made his announcement last fall.

The active candidates, already stumbling, find it harder to attract supporters and staff members because of the possibility that he could ultimately be persuaded to run.

The list of those who believe, and who tell their friends, that Sen. Kennedy will be available if they are patient, is a long and distinguished one: Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, the House majority leader; Edward Bennett Williams, the party treasurer; and so on, including many politicians at the state level as well.

Keeping the Kennedy talk alive is no great feat, given the nostalgia within the party for his two assassinated brothers and the party's internal problems, which many Democrats consider Sen. Kennedy uniquely qualified to overcome.

**Effect of Falls**

Moreover, the polls keep thrusting the senator into the picture. Last week, for example, a national survey by Louis Harris showed Sen. Kennedy leading President Ford 50 per cent to 43—the only one of six active or potential Democratic candidates who did so.

The senator himself has recently limited his politicking almost exclusively to Massachusetts, where he has been making weekly appearances despite some heckling and even jostling from opponents of mandatory busing ordered by the courts to achieve racial integration in the schools. An exception was a trip to California, in which he met with party contributors, but only his staff said, to raise money for Massachusetts.

When a draft-Kennedy committee sprang up last week, based in Los Angeles, the senator disavowed it.

But the Kennedyites take these signs no more seriously than they took similar signs in 1968 and 1972.

In both of those years, Mr. Kennedy made it clear that he was not interested in the national ticket. But in 1968, word from Kennedy headquarters at Chicago's Standard Club was awaited until almost the last moment and, in 1972, word from the command post at Miami Beach's Tiger Bay Club was awaited again.

**Proven Wrong**

Both times, those who were sure the senator would change his mind were proven wrong and his closest confidantes predict the same thing will happen this time.

Among the draft proponents, the argument runs roughly as follows:

Sen. Kennedy always asks for support on the political situation when he sees old friends, which means he is interested. None of the current candidates can be nominated. A convention deadlock is likely and the party in that situation will turn to Sen. Kennedy because he will be strong in the polls. And, in a short campaign, he will be able to minimize the effect of the scandal caused by the drowning at Chappaquiddick of Mary Jo Kopechne, who had been riding in Sen. Kennedy's car.

Some of the flaws in that plan are obvious, such as the possibility that Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington or Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona or some other contender will assemble a convention majority or that a deadlock convention will turn to someone else, say Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

**Another Flaw**

But there is another flaw that has not been widely noticed yet.

It concerns the election calendar in Massachusetts, which specifies that no candidate can withdraw from the senatorial primary after July 8, three days before the nomination for president. The Democratic National Convention is to open next year. Sen. Kennedy is expected to face an opponent in the primary on the busing controversy.

He could not pull out before the convention, thus giving up his Senate seat, unless he was certain to be nominated for president. But, if he did not, he might find himself in the curious position of campaigning for the senatorial nomination in Massachusetts through the Sept. 14 primary while already holding the presidential nomination.

It appears, therefore, that Sen. Kennedy, if drafted for president, would have to continue in the Massachusetts senatorial primary for two months, until he could win the nomination there and step aside for a replacement to be named by the Democratic State Committee.

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**LONDON DOCKS FIRE**—A fire in a Surrey Docks warehouse crammed with waste paper spread a film of ashes over a five-mile area of Eastern London yesterday morning. There were no casualties. It took 30 fire engines and two Thames fireboats more than four hours to bring the stubborn blaze under control.

## A Police Chase Is a Crashing Success in U.S.

ATLANTA, April 28 (AP).—Two police cars, pursuing a gunman fleeing in an automobile, crashed into another police car at an intersection. An off-duty policeman joined the chase and his car was battered by a police van. The gunman stopped his car at a roadblock and the rear of his auto was rammed by another police car. The suspect, 23, was captured.

"It would have been worth filming for a movie or something," Sgt. D. V. Lee mused after the wild chase through central Atlanta early yesterday. No one was seriously injured.

Sgt. Lee said the pursuit began at a motel after a man fired several shots at a policeman and a guard, wounded a desk clerk in the shoulder and was shot in a knee as he fled.

## Senate Panel Says Oil Firms Overpriced Pentagon Jet Fuel

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon paid 62 cents a gallon more than commercial airlines did for jet fuel during and after the Arab oil embargo, resulting in an overpayment by the military of as much as \$600 million to major oil companies.

This was the message of a 44-page report released Friday by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which concluded part of a one-year study of how federal agencies coped with the higher fuel prices brought on by the Arab oil embargo of October 1973.

Charging that major oil companies inflated jet fuel prices to the military, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the subcommittee, asked Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb to investigate whether the oil industry violated Federal Energy Authority price regulations. Sen. Jackson also asked Attorney General Edward Levi to conduct an investigation and, if there were unfair charges, to recoup the excess amount.

**Study of Payments**

In its study of Pentagon payments for jet fuel, the subcommittee found that the military

## USAF Cancels Bomb Test as An Economy

SHREVEPORT, La., April 28 (AP).—The Strategic Air Command's annual bombing competition has been canceled this year for economic reasons, according to officials at Barksdale Air Force Base.

"The economy is austere to begin with and we are looking at the cancellation from a conservation angle," Lt. Gen. Richard Hoban, commander of the Eighth Air Force, said yesterday.

The simulated bombing exercise, which caused controversy last year during the fuel shortage, brought about 3,000 military personnel to the area for two weeks last year.

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## U.S. Environment Unit Asks Delay on Breeder Reactors

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT).—The Environmental Protection Agency has suggested that the government slow the development of a plutonium-breeding nuclear reactor on which many utilities have based their plans for producing electricity at the turn of the century and beyond.

The suggestion of a delay of from 4 to 12 years was based on a finding that, in sponsoring the breeder, the Atomic Energy Commission had apparently overstated the probable rate of growth in demand for electric power in the years 1970-2020.

The environmental agency also said that more work was needed on the problems of safety and radioactive waste disposal. Further, it said the AEC had been premature in estimating that chances of a major accident were 1 in 10 million. More facts

on design and performance are needed, the EPA said.

Last autumn, lower rates in the growth of demand for electricity than those used by the AEC were given in "Project Independence Report," which was an attempt by the Federal Energy Administration to anticipate energy requirements and supplies until 1985. It was these rates that the EPA cited last week in its evaluation of an environmental impact statement by the AEC for the breeder program.

The statement was a revision of the AEC's version in March, 1974, which provoked extensive criticism. The new draft was published Jan. 16, just before the AEC was split into the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

[Another report, by the General Accounting Office, released today, states that the government's program for promoting the breeder reactor is "optimistic and possibly unrealistic."

[The GAO study said interviews with utility executives found that "few utilities" would be willing to commit sizable amounts of capital to breeders until they were convinced that the plants would be "economically viable" and safe.]

The breeder reactor, while producing electricity, also converts uranium into plutonium, itself a reactor fuel. Thus, uranium in a breeder would produce more power than it would in the present generation of power reactors.

**The Arguments**

Advocates of the breeder argue it is essential for conserving uranium supplies and would reduce the need to mine low-grade ore at very high costs. Opponents argue that plutonium is highly toxic and creates handling and disposal hazards to public health. Plutonium also involves the "safeguard" issue—the theoretical possibility that if terrorists could steal a few pounds of plutonium they might be able to fashion a nuclear device that could be used to blackmail society.

The present schedule calls for a demonstration plant in Tennessee to produce power by 1982 and then for subsidized quasi-commercial breeder reactors that would be followed by a fully commercial plant operating by the late 1980s. It was for this timetable that the Environmental Protection Agency suggested a delay.

## Chiang's Son Gets Top Party Post

TAIPEI, April 28 (UPI).—Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, 65, was unanimously elected as the new leader of the ruling Kuomintang party today, succeeding his father, the late President Chiang Kai-shek.

Neither the Premier nor Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, a party leader herself, took part in the public meeting of the Kuomintang Central Committee that elected Mr. Chiang.

A party manifesto read at the end of the meeting pledged that Taiwan would seek to fulfill the late President's will in recovering mainland China. The committee also pledged never to negotiate with the Communist rulers of the mainland.

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## Lifting of Ban Of Fetal Study Asked in U.S.

But a Federal Panel Wants Tight Controls

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—A government commission has decided to recommend an immediate end to a U.S. moratorium on experiments with live fetuses before or after abortion.

But the Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects agreed Saturday on strict rules to govern the research, which has stirred deep controversy and opposition by anti-abortionists.

Any experiments subjecting such fetuses to other than "minimal" risks or harm should require approval by a new national ethical review board, the commission decided.

Congress created the eight-member commission last year and ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare not to finance any research on living fetuses until it received the group's suggestions.

The seven commissioners will review their conclusions once more next month but no major changes are foreseen. They have agreed to tell HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger that fetal research should be resumed under present U.S. government rules.

Studies of expectant mothers and their fetuses are needed to save thousands of lives in the future, scientists have argued.

**Mothers' Decision**

The commission decided that the mothers of fetuses to be aborted may volunteer their unborn children for studies if only minimal risks are involved.

It was decided to require for each fetal study the "informed" consent of the mother, the lack of objection from the father, if available, and local review by committees monitoring each experiment's ethics.

During or after an abortion, the commission said, the goal of research on a living fetus must be important knowledge unobtainable by other means. The fetus must be less than 20 weeks old, no change may be made in normal procedure for research alone and there must be no intrusion which affects the fetus's survival.

Any "research presenting special problems related to the interpretation and application of these guidelines" should be approved by a national ethics board, the commissioners agreed.

## Rhodesian Black Goes to Talks of Commonwealth

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 28 (UPI).—Black nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today left to attend the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Jamaica, aides said. He had not been invited.

The white-minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith was not to be represented and has not been to any Commonwealth conference since it declared its independence from Britain in 1965.

An aide of Bishop Muzorewa said: "The bishop was not invited to the conference but he feels he should be there because the Rhodesian constitutional dispute is likely to feature prominently."

## 30 Arrested in Spain In a Basque Province

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, April 28 (UPI).—Police have arrested 30 persons in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa since the government suspended certain civil rights in the Basque country Saturday, Guipuzcoa Gov. Emilio Rodriguez said today.

The government declared a state of exception in Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya. Provinces after Basque separatist gunmen had killed four policemen in the last four months.

**Senate Votes Funds For UN Mideast Unit**

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—The Senate today passed legislation to pay the U.S. share of UN peace-keeping costs in the Middle East.

The U.S. share is estimated to be \$23.1 million from the time of the cease-fire on Oct. 25, 1974, to Oct. 25, 1975, if the forces are kept there through the entire period.

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An aide of Bishop Muzorewa said: "The bishop was not invited to the conference but he feels he should be there because the Rhodesian constitutional dispute is likely to feature prominently."

Government sources declined to comment officially on the bishop's departure but they said that a number of white leaders were concerned that the Jamaica meeting would hear "only one side" of the Rhodesia dispute.

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## American Experts Puzzled Russians Keeping Missile-Subs Beyond U.S. Tracking Range

By George C. Wilson

NORFOLK, Va., April 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is keeping its newest missile-firing submarines in the Barents Sea, close to home, rather than sending them on patrol off the American coast—a development that puzzles and concerns U.S. Navy experts.

The deployment change could represent nothing more than a decision to put these Delta-class submarines through extensive training maneuvers before sending them on long patrols. But it could reflect a significant shift in Soviet missile strategy—a decision to place a larger number of its long-range ballistic missiles aboard submarines, where they are much harder to detect and knock out than when based on land, and to keep these vessels close to home ports.

The nuclear-powered Deltas carry missiles capable of hitting targets 4,800 miles away. Thus, from the Barents Sea north of the Soviet Union, all of the United States and most of China are within range.

**'Extremely Concerned'**

"I'm extremely concerned about these new submarines," the U.S. Atlantic Fleet commander, Adm. Ralph Cousins, said.

For the last year, the submarines have been remaining in the Barents Sea, where they are out of the range of underwater listening devices and other American detection methods farther south.

The United States keeps track of Soviet missile-firing submarines by monitoring them as they pass through the gap between Great Britain and Iceland on their way south to waters off the U.S. coast. So far, however, no Deltas have gone through the gap.

The Soviet Union is expected to build a fleet of between 25 and 30 Delta-class submarines. U.S. intelligence chiefs estimate that eight of them are on patrol in the Barents Sea now. They are based at Murmansk and other Soviet ports on the Kola Peninsula.

The Trident, a U.S. counterpart to the Delta submarine, is under development but it is not expected to go into service until late in 1978.

If the Delta deployment in the Barents Sea does represent a Soviet decision to base more of its strategic missiles at sea, it would buttress a prediction by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that this was bound to be the strategy for both the Soviet Union and the United States in the future.

Mr. Kissinger, in explaining Strategic Arms Limitation Talks developments to newsmen on Dec. 3, 1974, said: "I would think that the land-based missiles on both sides are going to become increasingly vulnerable."

Even without a SALT agreement, Mr. Kissinger added, this would happen and, therefore, "it is up to each side to compose its forces so that the land-based forces are not the most significant element in its forces."

Adm. Hyman Rickover, head of the U.S. Navy's nuclear propulsion officer, said, when asked, that he did not know why the Soviet Union would keep its Deltas close to their home ports but theorized that the Russians may be sending the new submarines and their crews on shakedown cruises.

During his stay in Sweden, Pinksy has maintained that he did not break into a woman's apartment. He said the accusation was merely one of many provocations against him since he became a Black Panther.

"I heard a woman scream in the apartment above my own and run to help her," Pinksy said. "When I got in I saw a man and a woman fighting. The man got out through a fire escape and, when I jumped after him, I broke my leg and was lying in the street when the police came."

After his escape, Pinksy went to France and later to Sweden with his wife, Paulette. They have been living and working in Stockholm for the last year.

**Police in Sweden Hunt Ex-Panther For Extradition**

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UPI).—Police said today they were looking for former Black Panther member Larry Pinksy, who disappeared after the Swedish government decided to extradite him to face a prison sentence in the United States.

Pinksy, 25, of San Francisco, escaped to Sweden in February, 1974, while on trial for assault and illegal entry. He was later convicted in his absence.

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After his escape, Pinksy went to France and later to Sweden with his wife, Paulette. They have been living and working in Stockholm for the last year.

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WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI).—The Senate today passed legislation to pay the U.S. share of UN peace-keeping costs in the Middle East.

The U.S. share is estimated to be \$23.1 million from the time of the cease-fire on Oct. 25, 1974, to Oct. 25, 1975, if the forces are kept there through the entire period.

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## Modeled After Portugal

### Italy Probes Ultraleft Groups in Army

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 28 (NYT).—Military authorities are investigating the emergence of an ultraleftist movement in Italy's armed forces that seems to have been inspired by the Portuguese example.

Groups of soldiers, their faces covered to prevent identification, have taken part in parades and rallies of revolutionary organizations in Rome, Milan and a few other cities during the last few days.

At an outdoor meeting of far-left groups in Rome, soldiers who were participating sported red carnations. The red carnation is a symbol of the military movement that overthrew the authoritarian regime in Portugal a year ago.

In an ultraleftist parade in Milan Friday, a group of military personnel in uniform and with faces covered was preceded by a large sign reading, "Today Soldiers—Tomorrow Partisans."

### Australia Approves Tests by Concorde

CANBERRA, April 28 (UPI).—The Australian government has approved a series of test flights between Singapore and Melbourne by the supersonic British-French airliner, Concorde.

Transport Minister Charles Jones said the flights would take place between July 11 and Aug. 9. The flights will be monitored for noise levels and sonic-boom effects.

The clear implication was that the military demonstrators wanted to become guerrilla fighters in a future uprising.

Talk to Newsmen

Members of the far-left military movement are willing to talk to newsmen, but they identify themselves only by first names. They say that they have won the backing of a few non-committed officers and of some reserve or career officers.

The spokesmen for the leftist soldiers maintain that they want a "dialogue" with the military establishment of professional officers.

The new ultraleftist military movement appears to have originated with conscripted soldiers, whereas the Portuguese military movement originated with disgruntled junior officers serving in Lisbon's colonial wars in Africa.

The spokesmen for the Italian movement profess great admiration for the Portuguese military group that is now in power and for its program of large-scale nationalization of private businesses and of close cooperation with nonaligned nations.

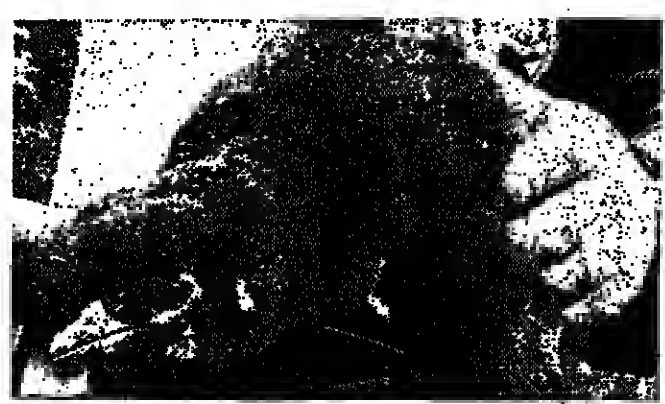
The ultraleftist military movement is an offshoot of Lotia Continus (Continuous Struggle), a nationwide revolutionary group that was involved in street fights and other political violence in the last two weeks.

Lotia Continus and similar movements to the left of the Communist party, which is Italy's second-largest, have long been active among industrial workers and have organized many wildcat strikes.

The ultraleftists appear also to have been working clandestinely within the armed forces for years.

Sources close to the Defense Ministry assert that only a few hundred soldiers out of the 250,000 conscripts in the army are militant members of ultraleftist groups. Members of the armed forces may vote in elections but they are not permitted to be active in political movements.

Military investigators are understood to have started inquiries into the extent of the leftist soldiers' movement. They are said to be considering the possibility that militant members may be court-martialed on charges of sedition.



UNFEATHERED FRIEND—Weeks-old South American spectacled penguin at Berlin zoo, sitting in a keeper's hat, must be fed by employees because older penguins push it away from their feeding places.

## Ups and Downs of Weather in '74 Were Mainly Out of Season

GENEVA, April 28 (AP).—A warm winter and cold summer

periods, mainly in Europe, both setting new temperature records, marked the weather in 1974. The World Meteorological Organization reported today.

The report said lows over Iceland and the Pacific were more pronounced than usual, while intense cyclonic activity over the North Atlantic during the early part of the year carried mild air over much of Europe.

In southern and central Sweden, the mean temperature for the three winter months December, 1973, to February, 1974, was among the highest ever recorded, the report said.

The WMO's four-week congress, which opened today, meets every four years to deal with budget and other administrative matters. But this year it also will discuss the effect of the weather on world food production and weigh the possibility of climate and weather control.

The 1974 report mentioned these other anomalies of last year's weather:

- In Leningrad, February was the warmest in 219 years of weather observations and in Moscow it was the warmest in 60 years. In Budapest, on March 24, the temperature was 24 degrees centigrade, the highest for March in the century.

- On May 30, minimum temperature at De Bilt, the Netherlands, dropped to 0.6 C, the lowest May temperature on record since 1900. At De Bilt, it was the coldest December since records began in 1708, with the month's mean temperature above those for November and October, something that has not happened since records began.

- Rainfalls in the Netherlands in the autumn appeared to be the highest on record since 1715 and in Belgium only the autumns of 1887 and 1905 had less sunshine than the fall of 1974. In the western Soviet Union, precipitation in March and April was 28 to 30 per cent of normal while in the central and southeastern parts it was more than twice as much as normal from April to June.

## Good Winter Wheat Crop Expected for China

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT).—Good growing conditions in China for winter wheat hold out the chance of narrowing the food gap for more than 800 million people. But many uncertainties remain, U.S. experts said here last week.

"The acreage is up, the germination was good and growing conditions are the best in years," a specialist said in an interview.

The winter wheat is a large part of China's total wheat production, which amounts to 35 million metric tons of the crops that the Chinese class as grains, nor-

mally 250 million to 260 million tons.

Rice represents about 110 million tons, with coarse grains, such as corn, millet and sorghum, totaling about 70 million tons. Virtually all of China's grains are human food crops, with little going to livestock.

The Chinese also count a variety of other foods, such as potatoes, peas, beans and even chestnuts, in the "grain" total.

Accurate information on China's production and crop conditions are among the most difficult for U.S. experts to obtain. Few travelers are allowed to see much of the country's interior and the government publishes little about anything but successes.

As a result, much of the data must be obtained from speeches, meteorological reports and what is known of monsoons moving through neighboring countries, as well as from sources that the experts do not like to discuss.

Chinese imports are large enough to affect world markets and their variability can affect supplies and prices.

Northern Areas

Although the wheat crop is a relatively small part of Chinese production, it is grown mainly in northern areas where weather and growing conditions are among the most variable and wheat represents the largest part of Chinese food imports.

China's winter wheat crop, planted in late fall and harvested in late spring and early summer, still needs more spring rains for

best results, the experts said. But the precipitation during the last winter has been good, leaving adequate soil moisture, and early spring rains have already been better than normal.

If conditions continue as good in one of the world's most variable agricultural climates, they said, China will probably be able to avoid grain imports as high as the 12 million tons that it exacted a heavy drain on its foreign-exchange reserves and on world supplies last year.

Under long-term contracts China is committed to annual imports of about 4 million tons. Thus far it has no grain import deals outstanding with U.S. companies this year.

## Luns, Turks Hold Embargo Talks

ANKARA, April 28 (Reuters).

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns met Turkish leaders here today to discuss Turkey's defense problems following the U.S. arms embargo.

He said that West Germany and Italy had already begun to fill the gap left by the United States after the embargo was decided in February because Congress felt that Ankara's efforts toward a Cyprus settlement were inadequate.

Mr. Luns said that last week Turkey presented a list of its military requirements to NATO and that the European allies would consider it this week.

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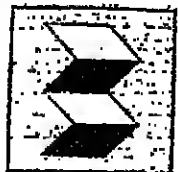
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Psychotherapist  
Martha Niss,  
who is writing  
"The Waiting  
Game."

By Susan Heller Anderson

## 'In My Circles, Having a Baby Is a Cop-Out,' Therapist Says

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS (UPI)—"Pregnancy is a closed sisterhood in which feelings get lost," says psychotherapist Martha Niss. She is midway through "The Waiting Game," the working title—"too glib, I don't like it"—for a book based on her own experience and those of 54 pregnant women.

A no-nonsense person with a sense of humor, Niss admits her personal decision to have a child was not easy. "In my circles, having a baby is a cop-out, something you do when you don't feel like keeping up with adult responsibilities." Among the women she interviewed, 40 per cent had unplanned pregnancies. "Given the sophistication of these women and the frequency of accidents, one concludes that there are lots of us who just cannot make the conscious decision to become mothers."

She constantly draws on her own life for illustration, and the book contains excerpts from a journal kept during pregnancy, her observations in retrospect and the case histories. "One thing we feel about as women is that we are going to push ourselves ahead in our careers or voluntarily hold back by having children and interrupting our work while our male colleagues are really establishing themselves."

### Brazil

Due partly to the strong upsurge of the Brazilian economy in 1973 and 1974, as well as higher earnings on exports of sugar, iron ore, soybeans and other commodities, Brazil has had a delayed reaction to world recession.

Now, chiefly because of severely restricted money supply, the growth rate is falling as other countries appear to be reviving. Last year's growth rate was more than 10 per cent, while the forecast for this year is 5 per cent, still a good rate comparatively.

A major factor in the uncertainty of confidence in Brazil is the settlement of new wage agreements due by the middle of next month. Unions are demanding 25-to-30-per-cent increases, while industries, with government support, have set their limit at 15 per cent.

### Britain

The economy in Britain continues to weaken, reflecting a decline in confidence in British industry and uncertain government policies. Capital spending by British companies has slowed, partly in response to weak public demand and partly because of the government's efforts to nationalize additional various sectors of industry, including the shipyards and major aircraft companies.

Britain's inflation rate, at 21.2 per cent for the 12 months ended March 31—is the highest in its history. Unemployment, now 800,000, is expected to reach at least 1 million about the end of the year. This will represent a 4-per-cent unemployment rate.

Although Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey recently predicted that the British inflation rate would drop to below 12 per cent in the second half of the year, economists believe it will surpass 25 per cent later this year.

### West Germany

Following deflationary measures last winter, including deficit spending, lower interest rates and investment incentives, West Germany appears headed for a major economic upturn. The main question is when the upturn will become evident—in early summer or later this year.

Since the start is expected to be fueled by internal demand and not exports, which dropped sharply during the slump of the last year and a half, there is little hope for a strong boom.

Expectations are for a continued lag in exports this year. However, the downward trend generally has leveled off. A slight drop in unemployment and a slight recent rise in industrial orders are cited as harbingers of an upturn.

After a steady climb from 2 per cent in June, 1974, to 5.2 per cent in February of this year, West Germany's unemployment rate dipped in March to 4.9 per cent (1.1 million jobs). While the March drop was thought to be partly seasonal, it was helped by a decline of 43,000 in the number of workers on short hours.

Based on the various measures taken for increasing business activity, the Bonn government now is predicting real growth this year of 4 per cent, compared with 1.8 per cent in 1974.

Meanwhile, five leading economic institutes today predicted a record German trade surplus this year and backed government contention that a long-awaited economic upswing is in sight, the Associated Press reported.

### France

Despite apparent surface stability, the French economy is suffering from lagging industrial investment and further deterioration in already severe unemployment conditions. Unemployment has been rising steadily and now totals nearly 600,000, or almost 6 per cent of the work force—the highest rate since World War II. Private economists believe it may reach 1 million by midyear.

What is particularly worrisome (and is viewed as a potential source of political and social upheaval) is the expected addition of 700,000 school graduates to the total of job-seekers after June.

Last week, the government announced a package of economic stimulants ranging from low-cost loans to tax abatements for capital spending. Labor union lead-

ers, however, feel that the measures are insufficient.

### A Contract

In her case, she put her career together before getting pregnant. "Then, I refused until my husband and I had a contract, practically in writing, assuring me that we would be equally responsible for our child," she admits. The arrangement worked for a year, then broke down. In many cases, however, couples do not look for alternatives. "They say, 'This earning power is potentially greater, so let me go ahead with his career.' Yet met these women and they are so mad!"

Niss' interest began when she had several pregnant women as patients in a clinic near New York. "Traditionally, pregnancy is not considered a good time to have psychotherapy," she found

the opposite was true. "You can do things psychologically when you're pregnant at far less emotional cost because feelings are more on the surface and family structures are in flux." After she became pregnant herself, she grew even more involved professionally. In a chapter titled, "On Being a Pregnant Psychotherapist," she writes, "I was quite curious about how being pregnant would affect my relationships with patients."

Data gathering for the book took place in Paris after Niss, her husband and new daughter moved here in late 1973. At first, she was surprised at the receptiveness she got from both men and women. "The striking and very moving thing is that I seemed to be talking to people about something extremely important to them." Several times she was approached by men interested in the study. She found that, when they were included during pregnancy and birth, "you got some really gung-ho fathers."

### 50 Per Cent American

Some interviewees were married, others were not. The average age was about 33. The women came from several racial and economic backgrounds. More than 50 per cent were American. The majority of women had chosen natural or "prepared" childbirth, the so-called "Lamaze" method. "Statistically, I didn't try to prove anything," Niss emphasizes. "I was interested in the women and their feelings. However, some strong trends did emerge."

The first preconception to go was the stereotyped picture of pregnancy as a period of placidity. "It is a time of severe stress. Of the 54 women I interviewed, only six had pregnancies with no psychological crises."

Second, the high failure rate of breast-feeding mothers. Although Niss was made to feel that they aren't good mothers unless they nurse, obstacles in France are so great that the effort is doomed from the start. The emotional cost of failure is almost unbelievable.

Female doctors and midwives are not necessarily more sympathetic. "One of the nastiest experiences I had was with a woman doctor." As for midwives, "some were excellent, some too hardened to give a damn."

### Drug Use

Drug use disturbed her. In the United States, women who choose natural childbirth assume that they will have a minimum of medication. "Here, mothers take slews of it—drugs, tranquilizers, hormones and who knows what else?"

Niss was impressed at the extent to which natural childbirth has reduced prenatal anxiety. "Women who had prepared births were calmer. Learning exercises and breathing techniques makes you feel in control of your body. Most women recalled the childbirth experience with pleasure—quite different from what might have been 10 years ago when prepared births were less common."

The book is aimed at helping women realize their choices of doctors, hospital care, birth and breast feeding. Pending publica-

tion, Niss insists that women can sort out their own feelings about a doctor. "Did he seem impatient or interested, flexible or dogmatic? Did I feel like an adult during and after the consultation? Was it depressing or did I feel more self-confident?"

On breast feeding, "Women absolutely must pick doctors who strongly encourage it and will actively support them in the hospital. A week after birth is too late for success." La Leche League can be helpful. There are many branches throughout Europe. (The first chapter has opened in Paris. Information is available by phoning 288-85-04.)

Niss says that books can be supportive, among them "Our Bodies, Ourselves," by the Boston Women's Collective; "The Growth and Development of Mothers," by Angela Barrow McBride, and "Mother's Day Is Over," by Shirley Radl. Pointing to Ellen Frankfort's "Vaginal Politics," Niss notes, "The appendix alone is worth the price, with criteria on how to judge a gynecological examination. That is one really cool book."

## DRESDEN

## Revival of Opera On the Way

By Paul Moor

DRESDEN, East Germany, April 28 (UPI)—Until World War II, this city had many claims to fame; some of Europe's loveliest architecture, an opera company ranking with those of Vienna and Berlin, and the Saxon dialect, the most horrid spoken anywhere in Germany. Only the dialect has survived. The state opera, however, shows signs of returning Dresden to its former operatic glory. Under an intelligent and imaginative new director, the company presented a new production of Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" Saturday night.

The beautiful old opera house is a bombed-out ruin; for 30 years the opera company has had to share with the city's State Repertory Theater a building designed not for music but for speech, with appropriately dry acoustics. Paradoxically, "Moses and Aaron" benefited from this, for it resulted in an aural clarity that made the work's impact upon the audience all the more immediate and powerful.

For several reasons, this production classifies as new. Ever since the Stalin era, all countries within the Soviet orbit, Poland excepted, have tended to equate Schoenberg and his dodecaphonic compositional techniques with original sin. Only after last year's centennial of Schoenberg's birth did his music become officially acceptable in the German Democratic Republic. Dresden has given his opera its first production not only here, but anywhere in Eastern Europe.

This has focused attention on Horst Seeger, who became director of the Dresden State Opera in 1973. Seeger came here after distinguished years as Walter Felsenstein's *Chief Dramaturg* at Berlin's Komische Oper. If he can maintain the extraordinary quality manifest in this production, he will place Dresden very much in his debt.

Anyone who knows Schoenberg's heavy, thorny score may find it next to incredible, but the opening performance turned into a thunderous audience success, with shouting, stomping ovations. Several heroes emerged from the evening, with the conductor, Siegfried Kurz, heading the list. He obviously had total mastery of this forbiddingly difficult score, and he brought it to life with an, at times, astounding excitement.

The chorus, which had begun learning the music a year ago, proved impressive, both musically and dramatically. Young Harry Kupfer, who staged the work, realized its drama and tensions with brilliant imagination, particularly in the big crowd scenes. The singers, especially Reiner Goldberg as Aaron, deserve unstinting admiration and praise for almost superhuman accomplishments.

All in all, an extraordinary operatic triumph. Any company capable of such productions will establish itself in the first rank.

## LONDON: From Helen Reddy to Mercadante

The *International Herald Tribune's* London-based music critic Henry Pleasants is among the few music critics who tackle the popular and classical idiom with equal facility. Sunday night he heard Mercadante's "Oraci e Curiosi" at Queen Elizabeth Hall, then went on to catch Helen Reddy's concert at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Here are his reports:

### By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 28 (UPI)—"I'm third generation show business," Helen Reddy told the audience during her London debut concert at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, last night. It showed. And it told.

The same is true of Liza Minnelli and Caterina Valente, and it sets them apart consciously and favorably from other singers of the present generation who have tended to exploit the egalitarian sentiments of their younger listeners by presenting themselves as amateurs.

Minnelli, Valente and Reddy are theater pros through and through. They know how to get on and off the stage. They know how to talk to an audience. They know the importance and the uses of posture, movement, gesture, facial expression, variety, contrast, surprise, pacing, timing and lighting. They are all primarily singers, but they look for songs of situation, character and narrative, employing every physical and vocal device in or out of the book to make of a song a piece of theater.

Pro's Pro  
Their model—and still their superior—in the shaping and, to speak, the choreographing of a song is Peggy Lee, the pro's pro. Helen Reddy acknowledges a debt to Chuck Berry and Ray Charles too. Her choice of models speaks for an intelligence obvious in everything she does.

Except in her instrumental backing, she was supported at this occasion.

The centenary of Severio Mercadante's birth five years ago prompted revivals of some of his 60-odd operas in New York, Spoleto, Siena, Venice and Naples without disclosing anything likely to be restored to the standard repertoire.

On the basis of last night's concert performance by Opera Rara at Queen Elizabeth Hall, the prospect would appear brighter for his "Oraci e Curiosi" (Horatians and Curians), provided that soprano can be found willing to expose herself to the formidable exertions and exertions of the prima donna role of Camilla, as Janet Price, who always seems ready to tackle anything, did so gallantly, so ably and so effectively on this occasion.

Hans Werner Henze's "The Bassarides" will debut at the opera of the Frankfurt Opera May 11 in a new staging by the composer, designed by Tassena and Timothy O'Brien, and conducted by Klaus Peter Seibel. The principal parts will be sung by James Wagner, Rudolf Constantini, Manfred Schenk, Thomas Herndon, Hans-Günter Nocker, Inger Fausstian, June Card and Anny Schlemm. Later performances are scheduled for May 14 and 20.

Vladimir Ashkenazy will open the "Plano \*\*\*\* 75" series of recitals at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris on April

Drury Lane by her own permanent nucleus of lead guitar, rhythm guitar, bass, keyboards, drums and girl trio plus an ad hoc orchestra of 10 winds and 10 strings, all, of course, amplified. An absurdly over-amplified piano ruined several of her quieter songs.

This is a conventional setup for popular concert singers nowadays, and it is as hazardous as it is effective when used with ultimate discretion and the subtlety of arrangements, as it was by Perry Como at the Royal Festival Hall a couple of weeks ago. But it is more, often simply overpowering, as it was at one point or another in just about every song Helen Reddy sang, with important words and vital shadings sacrificed to the utterly superfluous din.

It speaks for her very considerable artistry in the use of an extraordinarily versatile voice, and for the physical charm of gamine-like stage presence, that she survived this self-imposed handicap and enjoyed a notable success.

Mercadante  
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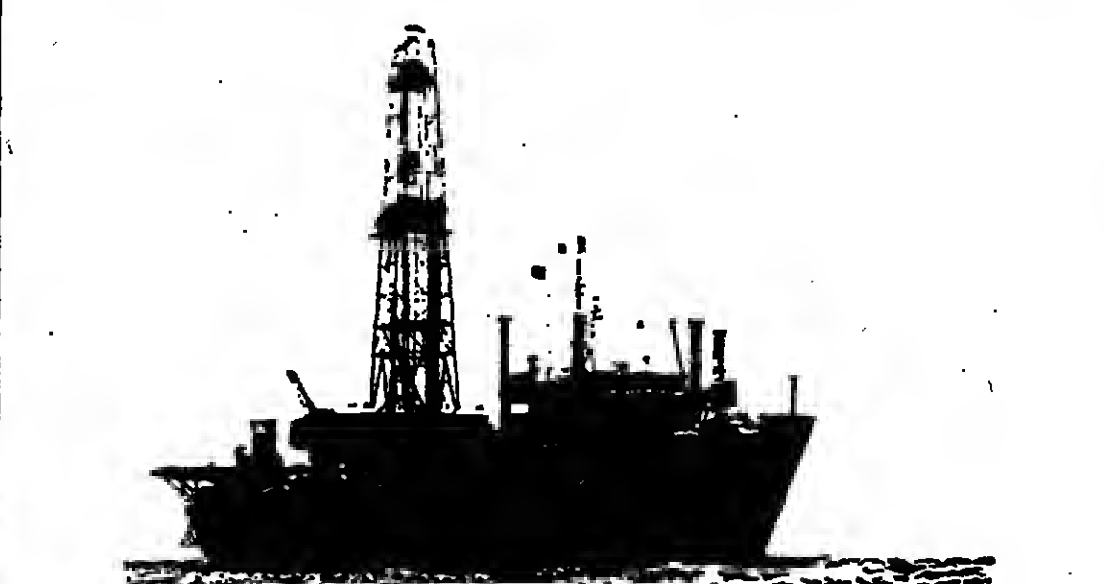
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The story is set in ancient Rome, and concerns a battle between the Romans and the Albans, the issue ultimately left to a formal combat between three Romans and three Albans. The three Roman brothers are chosen by the Romans and three Alban brothers by the Albans. Camilla, sister of the Horatians, loves a Curian. It's a sort of Roman "Romeo and Juliet," and it works.

Undoubtedly it works better in the theater than in the concert hall. It's a spectacle opera, with temple scenes, military pomp, crowds, confrontations, mad scenes and all, ending with the demented Camilla denouncing the gods, Rome and her family, and being put out of her misery, finally, by her brother who has just slain her lover.

Mercadante falls stylistically



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MOSCOW NIGHT—Moscowites strolling in Red Square on a warm spring night in St. Basil's Church and the Kremlin's Spassky tower in the background.

## A Survey Indicates

## World's Economy Is Recovering

Continued from Page 1  
improved but largely because demand for everything, including imports, is the most encouraging turnaround has been the in Italy. A year ago, the economy seemed on the verge of collapse because of the cost of oil imports. There is heavy shadowing—partly in the current economic outlook. A measure of the deficit, which narrowed to \$70 million in February \$1 billion a year before.

Only there are many pluses minus in the current outlook. Conditions in the countries such as Canada, 1 and Australia indicate a slowdown this year. But brighter forecasts for next are beginning to appear. By this month, finance ministers of major industrial countries met at a meeting in Paris the worst of the world recession was over, although some nations that recovery would be renewed inflation and too expansion that might bring a depression by 1979-80. While there may be grounds for optimism, there still appear a need for firmer upward trends to support assertions that the worst of the world recession indeed over.

Following are the results of a survey of some developed nations:

### Canada

A little over two weeks ago, Canada's finance minister, John Turner, sharply revised his prediction of last November that Canada would have 4-per-cent nominal growth in 1975. Instead, he now predicted that the economy would remain stagnant the rest of this year. Among major reasons for the decline are actual and prospective declines in production in the first half of the year, as well as continued climb in unemployment. At 7.2 per cent in March, Canadian unemployment rate is the highest since 1961.

Turner said that if there is a turnaround in the second half of 1975 or in 1976, he expects it to be "sporadic and slight."

### Japan

Japan, a country that has virtually all of its raw materials, the recent sharp decline in wholesale prices has been the cause of increasing optimism. In the April-June quarter of 1974, wholesale prices were 35.3 per cent above the earlier level. In the current quarter, they are expected to be only about 5 per cent above the level of the April-June quarter last year.

With the decline of Japanese wholesale prices, the outlook for

### N Commander

### Mid-east to

### Post in July

AIRO, April 28.—Finland's Lt. Eero Siilasvuo, who has headed United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East for almost nine years, has disclosed that he is relinquishing the job in July. Successor has not yet been named.

Siilasvuo, 53, has headed 12-nation force overseeing the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel and Syria and Israel since agreements came into being recently. He commanded the UN Truce Supervision Commission headquarters in Jerusalem, which had been trying to keep the peace between Arabs and Israelis.

In earlier brief tours to the Middle East under the UN flag, Siilasvuo commanded Finnish troops in the truce-keeping effort. He also was a member of the UN team trying to settle Japanese internal troubles that led to a landing of U.S. Marines in 1968.

Siilasvuo, son of a Finnish literary hero in the 1939-40 war against the Soviet Union, will become inspector of the UN Truce Supervision Commission on his return to Helsinki.

© Los Angeles Times







## Fewer Aliens Invest U.S. During Quarter

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—Foreign investment in the manufacturing industry fell sharply in the first quarter of 1975, according to data released by the Conference Board, an independent, non-profit research group.

### VP's Profit ops 20.8%

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP-DJ).—The National Bank of Commerce, a state-owned bank, today reported first quarter earnings of \$1.1 million, down 20.8 percent from \$1.38 million in 1974. The bank posted a dividend of 14.13 francs, up from 13.14 francs in 1974.

Tokyo Shibaaura Electric Co. reported first quarter earnings of 4.1 billion yen, up from 3.8 billion yen in 1974. The company posted a dividend of 2.5 yen, up from 2.2 yen in 1974.

### Japan's TV Shipments Increase During March

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan's color television set shipments totaled 516,000 units in March, up 26.1 percent from 409,000 units in February and up 24.8 percent from 412,000 units in January.

Board's international research economist, originated the survey of announced intentions against a background of a general dearth of information on such investments.

Many noneconomic factors affect the timing of announcements, he said, adding that quarter-to-quarter fluctuations were not particularly relevant. However, the most recent decline was taken as a strong reflection of deteriorating business conditions here and abroad.

In the 1973-74 period there was a sharp increase of private foreign investment in the United States that has prompted moves to Congress for closer surveillance of potential foreign takeovers of American companies. Total reported inflows of corporate capital reached a record of more than \$3 billion in 1973.

About half of the new announced foreign investment in the first quarter represented acquisition of existing facilities, the report noted. The other half represents new plants or expansion of existing plants.

Over the last two years, much of the new foreign investment in manufacturing has been in the chemical, machinery, metal and food fields. While the decline in the first quarter extended generally over the whole range of manufacturing, the survey report said it was especially pronounced in the sectors of food and primary metals.

Britain, Japan and West Germany continued to account for well over half of the new foreign investment in manufacturing. Some of the latest investments came also from the Netherlands, Canada and Switzerland.

"The areas that saw most of the foreign enterprises in the latest period were Texas, New York, Pennsylvania and California."

In reporting on the first-quarter totals, the Conference Board cautioned that relatively little data exists "concerning either the total number of foreign companies involved here or the magnitude of their investment."

TOKYO, April 28 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi, Ltd., Japan's leading electric machinery maker, said last week it will reduce its parent company dividend for the half year ended March 31 to 2.5 yen a share from 3 yen paid for the preceding half and for a year earlier because of a sharp decline in net profit.

Hitachi's net profit (parent company only) for the March term totaled 8,338 billion yen, down from 12,118 billion in the preceding half and down from 15,218 billion a year earlier.

Hitachi said its consolidated earnings report for the year ended March 31 will be announced in early June.

Hitachi spokesman blamed poor sales in the household electric appliance and industrial machinery sectors for the lower profit.

## Inflation's Winners and Losers

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP).—An economist who can explain difficult concepts in clear, readable English is a rare bird. One such is Robert Solow, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has written a valuable essay called "The Intelligent Citizen's Guide to Inflation."

It appeared in a recent issue of The Public Interest.

Prof. Solow starts from the basic point that no modern government can tolerate major devaluations. Inflation tends to exist even when there is no sign of excess consumer demand and to reverse the price rise would appear to require longer and deeper recessions than seems reasonable or natural.

Something of that kind, nevertheless, seems to be going on at present. There can be little doubt that the recent "good news" on the price front is the direct result of the "bad news" on the jobs, production and profits fronts.

There is another explanation for the persistence of inflation. That is the "administered price" theory argued by two distinguished experts in the field, Gardiner Means and John Blair. They point to monopoly pricing power in key concentrated industries.

But Prof. Solow believes that on a long-term basis, there is an inflationary bias in the modern economy because of a political commitment to get as close to full employment as possible.

The question, and Prof. Solow addresses it, thus becomes: Is the inflationary tilt good or bad? Should anything be done about it?

To explain the problem, Prof. Solow deals first with the basic: Inflation is a "substantive increase in the general level of prices." But rising prices, taken alone, would not be a cause for alarm. If all prices rose at the same proportional rate, "relative prices" would not change, and no one would get hurt by inflation.

But in the real world, there is no such animal as a "pure" inflation. What happens is quite another thing: The general price level rises, but

the relationship between costs of different goods and services starts to vary widely. Example: During the inflationary binge from June 1973 to June 1974, the price of food went up 14.7 per cent, while rents went up only 4.7 per cent, clearly a greater rise in the price of food than in rental housing. Better, in this case, for tenants than landlords, who also have to eat.

This brings Prof. Solow to his main point about inflation: It forces a redistribution of income, which can be devastating to many people. In other words, there are winners and losers because the changes in relative prices are unequal. In 1973, poor people were hurt most, because food prices went up about three times as fast as the consumer price index, and poor people spend more of their money on food than rich people do. But the whole population on the average was better off in terms of real take-home purchasing power, meaning that there were more winners than losers despite the impact on the poor.

The story for 1974 was different. The real take-home purchasing power nose-dived, and on the average, people were worse off, meaning that there were more losers than winners. "But it was the recession," Prof. Solow observes, "not the inflation that did the damage."

If the fact that recession, not inflation, was the real evil "strikes you as paradoxical," says Prof. Solow, "considering that recession was allowed to run its course mainly as a way of fighting inflation, then you are beginning to see your way into the problem."

A key conclusion: The "old-time religion" that Treasury Secretary William Simon and others would follow "is the disease of which it purports to be the cure."

Prof. Solow admits to no sweeping answers to the inflation problem. Unlike Blair and Means, he rejects controls and guide posts. But for the moment, he says, government policy should be concerned not with inflation but directed to restoring lost purchasing power, now amounting to 8 per cent over the last two years.

### Group Shows Internal Cohesion, Diplomatic Skill

## U.S. Hopes Fade for a Weakened OPEC

By Paul E. Steiger and Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, April 28.—American hopes that the present worldwide oil glut would weaken the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and force down prices are proving ill-founded, government and private analysts agree.

Instead of faltering in a period when recession has curtailed the world's demand for oil, the OPEC position appears to have grown stronger.

There has been no significant retreat from the drastically higher prices imposed by OPEC in 1973 and 1974, despite some recent surface indications to the contrary.

At least equally important in the eyes of specialists, OPEC seems to have grown increasingly adroit in managing its internal and external affairs.

The United States, meanwhile, has failed in its diplomatic sallies against OPEC. Efforts to create a tough U.S. national energy program that would reduce dependence on foreign oil have bogged down.

Time appears to be on the cartel's side. As the months tick away, current pressure on OPEC almost certainly will fade. Economic conditions here and abroad are expected to begin improving by next fall, which in turn will

increase world demand for oil and bolster OPEC's prices.

The result, analysts believe, is that the United States will remain heavily dependent on foreign oil at least into the 1980s.

One Bright Spot

The one bright spot from the American point of view in this otherwise joyless assessment by government, industry, and academic specialists is the fact that unused oil production capacity has grown so great among non-Arab cartel members that a future embargo against the United States probably would fail.

Important as reduced vulnerability to embargo may be, it is a pale thing compared with the glittering hopes of some U.S. officials earlier this year.

Treasury Secretary William Simon and others in the government were not working with approval the stagnation of oil sales around the world. To sustain their high

prices in the face of lower demand, OPEC countries were being forced to leave in the ground increasing amounts of their potential crude oil production.

Som. Mr. Simon and others hoped aloud, some OPEC members would react against their declining oil revenues by trimming prices a bit in an effort to stimulate sales.

No Basic Change

Indeed, this appeared to happen in some cases, most notably in Libya and Abu Dhabi. Both shared prices recently after suffering unusually large reductions in oil exports. But in virtually all such instances the price-cutting has stemmed from changes in local economic factors and has had no effect on the basic OPEC price structure.

"These are only adjustments," one government specialist in world oil marketing said last week. "They can't be considered true cuts in price."

Thus far, "OPEC has had very little trouble cutting back production" enough to sustain its price structure, according to a government analyst. "For the organization as a whole, there was never any doubt that it could make whatever cutbacks were required, but Saudi Arabia has been able to take much larger cuts than had been thought."

Now, with almost 14 million barrels a day of unused capacity, OPEC is operating about 35 per cent below capacity, according to U.S. estimates.

Moreover, government analysts do not believe the cartel is close to its breaking point in terms of holding back production. "They could cut back another several million barrels a day without getting into trouble internally," one government expert said last week.

Diplomatic Skills

Even as it has been demonstrating its internal strength, OPEC has also manifested considerable skill on the diplomatic front, parrying efforts by such leaders as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to mobilize international alliances against it.

Last year, for example, Mr. Kissinger mounted a drive to arouse leaders of poor countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America against threats posed to their populations by OPEC's price increases. He and others predicted that such countries, without significant oil supplies of their own, would have their already overburdened finances pushed to the breaking point—beyond—by the new, higher price of oil.

An India or a Bangladesh, he noted, stood to suffer a lot more from the cartel than the United States or Germany.

By pledging large amounts of aid to poor countries, OPEC managed to deflect that criticism. At the same time, Mr. Kissinger and other advocates of a tough united front among industrial countries against the cartel have failed to create any such thing. Japan and many countries of Europe, dependent on OPEC for a far greater share of their energy supplies than the United States, so far have been unwilling to risk confrontation with the oil exporters, either singly or in a group.

OPEC's diplomatic successes have left it in a strong position to negotiate formal price agreements with the industrial countries, or should such talks ultimately fail, to move unilaterally to higher prices. Once demand begins to tighten again, the prospect is not far away.

## Stocks Drop in Uncertain Trade

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—Prices closed on a downward swing on the New York Stock Exchange today in an uncertain but narrowly moving session.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 1.6 points to 810. It was ahead almost 4 points at its high for the session and down almost 4 at its low.

Declining and gaining issues changed leadership throughout the session, with declines closing ahead by about 705 to 650. Volume totaled 17.85 million shares compared with 20.26 million shares on Friday.

Analysts said that the market was caught between forces of continuing reinvestment from large cash positions and of unfavorable economic news.

The trade association reported that net new orders in the first quarter totaled \$253.5 million, a drop of 70 per cent from the year-earlier level. At the same time, shipments of all machine tools in March totaled \$79.4 million. This was a gain of 26.8 per cent from the \$62.6 million of orders placed in February but was 75.3 per cent below the \$251.1 million of new orders placed in March, 1974.

The trend was roughly the same for both domestic and foreign orders, with domestic buyers ordering 25.3 per cent more new tools in March than in February but 76.4 per cent less than a year before. Foreign buyers placed 33.8 per cent more orders in March than in February but 69.1 per cent less than in March, 1974.

Orders for metal-cutting tools in March ran 33.1 per cent ahead of February but were 75.6 per cent behind the year-earlier pace and in the first quarter were 70.5 per cent lower than in the first three months of 1974.

Orders for metal-forming tools were 8.5 per cent higher in March than in February but were 74.1 per cent below the March, 1974 level and for the first three months ran 68.4 per cent lower than in the like period of 1974.

profits, and sliced the quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 23 cents.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was unchanged at 81.1.

Low priced Work Wear, among the volume leaders, fell 7/8 to 5 3/8.

But John Pluke Manufacturing gained 1 3/8 to 19 5/8 after reporting improved earnings. American Business Products rose 2 7/8 to 19 3/8.

The NASDAQ industrial aver-

age fell 0.19 to 81.40 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures fell to limits in old crop months at the close on the Board of Trade.

The loss in soybeans amounted to 20 cents a bushel, and in soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybean meal lost \$4 a ton.

Wheat futures advanced nearly 5 cents and one oats contract was up the limit of 8 cents. Corn futures, up nearly 7 cents early, closed mostly lower.

## U.S. Machine Tool Industry Continues to Cut Inventories

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—The machine tool industry continued to work off inventories through March, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

The trade association reported that net new orders in the first quarter totaled \$253.5 million, a drop of 70 per cent from the year-earlier level. At the same time, shipments of all machine

tools in March totaled \$79.4 million. This was a gain of 26.8 per cent from the \$62.6 million of orders placed in February but was 75.3 per cent below the \$251.1 million of new orders placed in March, 1974.

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## Company Reports

Armco Steel

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 784.5 1971 860.5

Profits (millions) 34.1 37.6

Per Share 1.10 1.22

American Express

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 573.9 475.06

Profits (millions) 35.4 34.5

Per Share 0.49 0.48

American N. Gas

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 318.3 292.1

Profits (millions) 41.5 38.3

Per Share 2.18 2.13

Armstrong Cork

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 194.7 220.3

Profits (millions) 2.1 11.5

Per Share 0.08 0.44

Diamond International

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 172.4 167.5

Profits (millions) 10.9 10.8

Per Share 0.93 0.83

Eastman Kodak

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 889.4 835.1

Profits (millions) 95.9 114.9

Per Share 0.59 0.71

Florida Power & Light

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 235.0 183.8

Profits (millions) 34.8 19.2

Per Share 0.90 0.52

Midwest South Utilities

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 208.8 164.4

Profits (millions) 18.5 12.9

Per Share 0.34 0.21

Occidental Petroleum

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 1,411.4 1,248.8

Profits (millions) 73.8 58.4

Per Share 1.25 0.87

French Retail Prices Rise 0.8% in Month

PARIS, April 28 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price index rose 0.8 per cent in March, the same rise as in February, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The index for March, with 1969 equalling 1970, stood at 148.2 compared with 147 in February and 145.9 in January, when the index rose 1.1 per cent.

## SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.

(In liquidation)

Société Anonyme

Incorporated in Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 84100

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th May 1975 at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following Agenda:

1. A. To approve an Agreement dated 5th March, 1975 made between the Company and Alexander Fund S.A. (Alexander Fund) by which:

(i) The Company will purchase for cash and/or subscribe in cash shares of Alexander Fund having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the total consolidated assets (less an amount sufficient to meet all the liabilities) of the Company and of Excalibur Realisations S.A., at a price equal to the net asset value per share of Alexander Fund, the value of such assets and such net asset value being determined in accordance with the terms of the said Agreement as at the date of the latest of the Meetings (or any adjournments thereof) convened by the Company and Alexander Fund for the purpose of approving the said Agreement; and

(ii) The Company will transfer to Alexander Fund all its assets (other than the shares of Alexander Fund mentioned in paragraph (i) above and any assets then held which are unsuitable for acquisition having regard to the assets of the Company and of Excalibur Realisations S.A. for a consideration in cash equal to the value (determined as aforesaid) of the assets so transferred.

B. To authorize the Company to procure the cash required for the purchase and/or subscription referred to under paragraph (A) (i) above by way of loan notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of its Articles of Incorporation which restrict the borrowings of the Company to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of its net assets held in securities.

2. Subject to the passing of Resolution 1 above and to the Agreement referred to in Resolution 1 above being approved by the Meeting of Shareholders of Alexander Fund convened for the same date or at any adjournment thereof, to instruct the liquidator to implement the action proposed under Resolution 1 above and to distribute the assets of the Company to its shareholders (after providing for all liabilities) in proportion to the number of shares which they respectively hold.

Shareholders are advised that at the Extraordinary General Meeting which had been held on 7th April 1975 the following resolutions have been passed:

1. Ratification of the nomination of Messrs. Nicholas G. Crichton and Raymond Stults as Directors of the Company made by the General Council of the Company on 24th September, 1974.

2. Approval of a balance sheet as at 16th September, 1974 as a result of which repurchases by the Company and Excalibur Realisations S.A. of the Company's shares could no longer be carried out because of insufficiency of retained profits and non-compulsory reserves.

3. Statement that, according to Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company shall be dissolved with effect from 16th September 1974.

4. Appointment of the Company Hoogwerf & Cie of 43, rue Goethe, Luxembourg, as liquidator.

In accordance with the resolutions mentioned in the Agenda of the meeting to be held on 27th May 1975, no decision could be taken for lack of quorum. At this meeting there will be no quorum requirement.

Share certificates to be deposited with the liquidator at the meeting to be held on 27th May 1975, no decision could be taken for lack of quorum. At this meeting there will be no quorum requirement.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

## MONTEREY TRUST

**Société Anonyme**  
**Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.**  
**Registre de Commerce Section B No. 7553**

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 18th May 1974, at 10:00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept the reports of:
  - a) The directors;
  - b) The statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 1975.
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to discharge of duties during the year ended 31st March, 1975.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the shares issued or the fifth of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In addition, the shares present at the statutory meeting on 16th May, 1975, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringer Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

- Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,  
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
- Casenove & Co.,  
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London E.C2.

**The Board of Directors.**

## INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES

**Société Anonyme**  
**Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.**  
**Registre de Commerce Section B No. 8722**

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 16th May, 1975, at 14:00 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept the reports of:
  - a) The directors;
  - b) The statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1974.
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended 31st December, 1974.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. It is noted that in no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the shares issued or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting on 16th May, 1975, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldrimen,

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,  
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

—Cazenove & Co.,  
12, Takeahouse Yard London E.C.2

**The Board of Directors.**

*This new issue of Common Stock is being sold to the general public by a group of investment dealers, including the undersigned. The offering is made only by means of the official Prospectus*

▶ **1,200,000 Shares**

## Bucyrus-Erie Company

► **Common Stock**  
(\$5 Par Value)

► Price \$37.00 per share



**You are invited to ask for a Prospectus describing these Shares and the Company's business. Any of the Underwriters who can legally offer these Shares in compliance with the securities laws of your state will be glad to give you a copy.**

**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**

Wlyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Burnham & Co.	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <small>Advised by D&amp;C, Inc. Incorporated</small>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fennel & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>
Reynolds Securities Inc.	Salomon Brothers	Smith, Barney & Co.	Wertheim & Co., Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.	Robert W. Baird & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	William Blair & Company <small>Incorporated</small>	Loewi & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
American Securities Corporation	Banque Worms S.A.	Basle Securities Corporation	Bear, Stearns & Co.	Alex. Brown & Sons
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.	Robert Fleming <small>Incorporated</small>	Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kleinwort, Benson
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.	The Nikko Securities Co. <small>International, Inc.</small>	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Robertson, Colman, Siebel & Weise	L. F. Rothschild & Co.	
Shields Model Roland Securities <small>Incorporated</small>	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.		
Spencer Trask & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day	UBS-DB Corporation	C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co.	
Wooden & Co.	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.		Yamaichi International (America), Inc.	

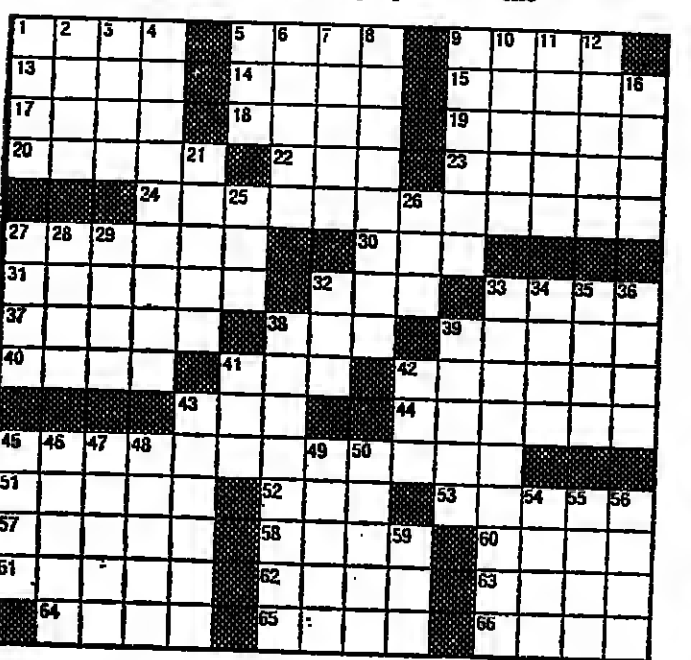
April 17, 1975



## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Priestly capes  
5 Common Latin word  
9 Fowl maneuver  
13 Covering for short  
14 Speech difficulty  
15 Wing-shaped  
17 "and out"  
18 Too  
19 Repetitions  
20 Voltaire's "the Babylonian"  
22 "of corn"  
23 Chemical compound  
24 Glutton  
27 "He that... and runs..."  
30 Kind of hard  
31 Detest  
32 Kind of bone or pocket  
33 Coolidge et al.  
37 Twisting  
38 Salad oil bottle  
40 "are the hearts..."  
41 "poetica"  
42 Brownish color  
43 Bar offering
- DOWN**
- 1 From... (all the way)  
2 Etna product  
3 Engendered  
4 Animated  
5 King or carte  
6 Liquori or Ryun  
7 Indian state  
8 Occasional  
9 Circus send-off  
10 Perfume resin  
11 Spanish  
12 Danish coin  
16 River to North Sea  
21 Alaric's people
- 25 "no books"  
26 Tuck's partner  
27 Deception  
28 Hebrides island  
29 Do well, as a stock  
32 Possessive  
33 "All... great and small"  
34 Family member  
35 Soviet river  
36 Nova, for one  
37 Stevenson's island  
38 Catlike animal  
41 Capp and Smith  
42 Capuchin monkey  
43 Lupin of crime fiction  
45 Scotia  
46 Spanish month  
47 Famous Giuseppe  
48 Sea eagles  
49 Bumpkin  
50 Four-hand piano pieces  
54 Relative of mix  
55 Constantly  
56 Great Barrier, for one  
59 Marmara, for one



## WEATHER

ALCAZAR	CLD	CLD
AMSTERDAM	17	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	11	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	16	Fair
BUDAPEST	16	Fair
CAIRO	26	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	Bale
DUBLIN	11	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	Overcast
FLORENCE	26	Fair
FRANKFURT	18	Fair
GENOVA	18	Fair
HELSINKI	14	Cloudy
STANBUL	18	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	14	Cloudy
LONDON	18	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.58	(d) K.B. Income Fund	\$1.57
(d) Am. Express Int'l. Fd.	\$7.14	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. Fd.	\$7.47
(w) Apollo (Europe) Inc. Fd.	\$7.12	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. Fd.	\$7.47
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$8.51	(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	\$24.11

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$24.72	(w) L.B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.	
(w) Brownstone Fd.	\$13.20	(w) L.B.T. Multi-way Fd.	\$1.57
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	\$11.04	(w) L.B.T. Multi-way Fd.	\$1.57
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	\$4.82	(w) L.B.T. Multi-way Fd.	\$1.57

(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$13.49	(w) L.B.T. Multi-way Fd.	\$1.57
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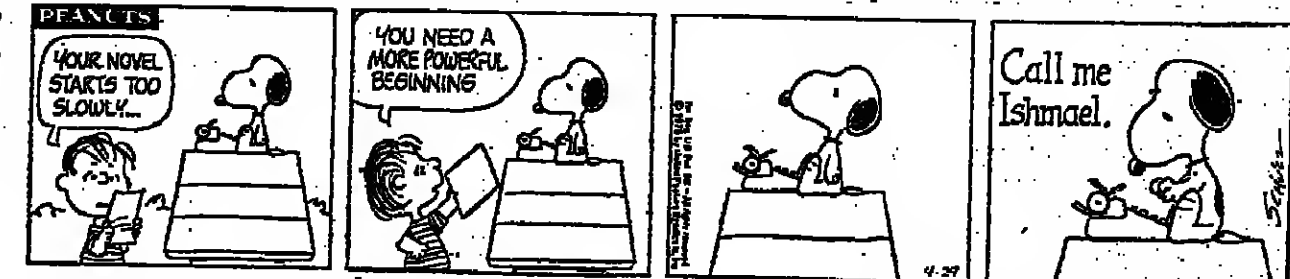
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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



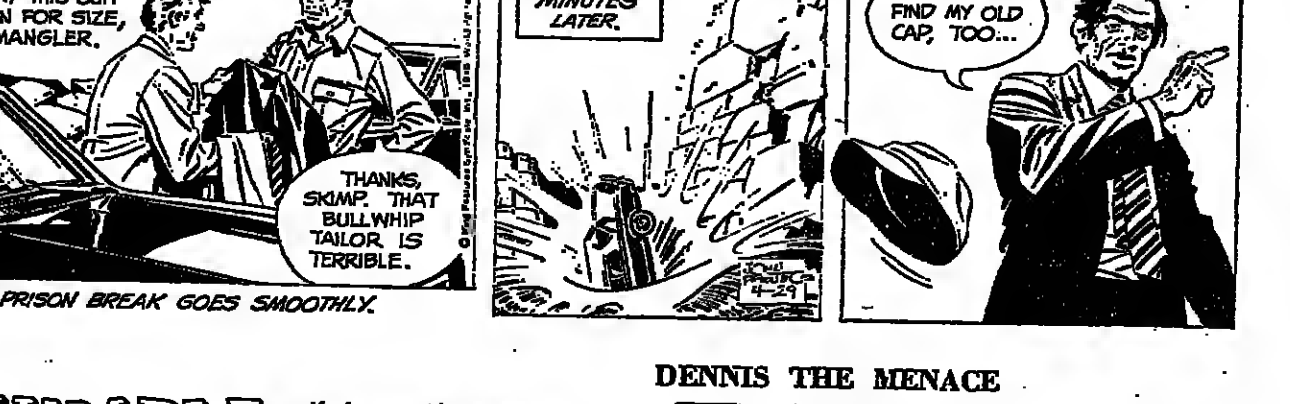
ANDY



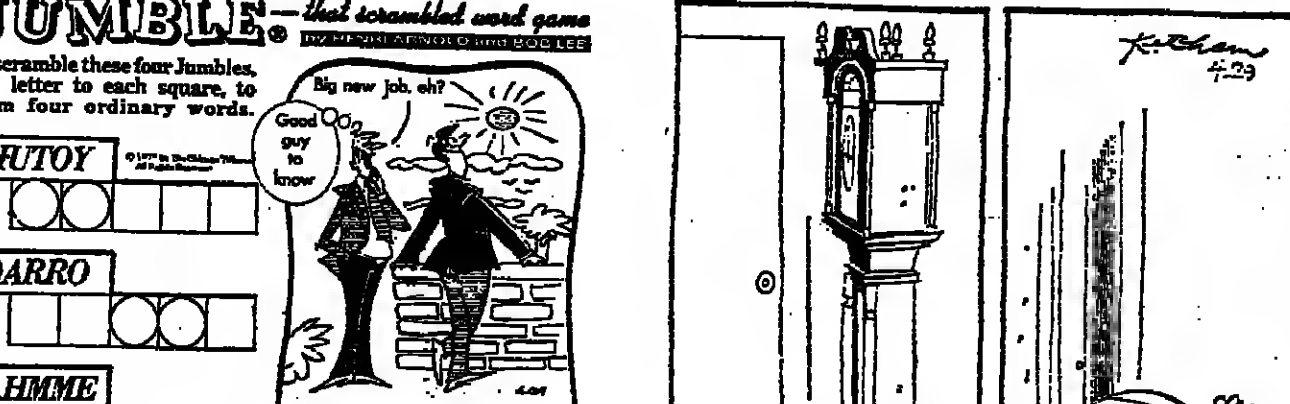
REX



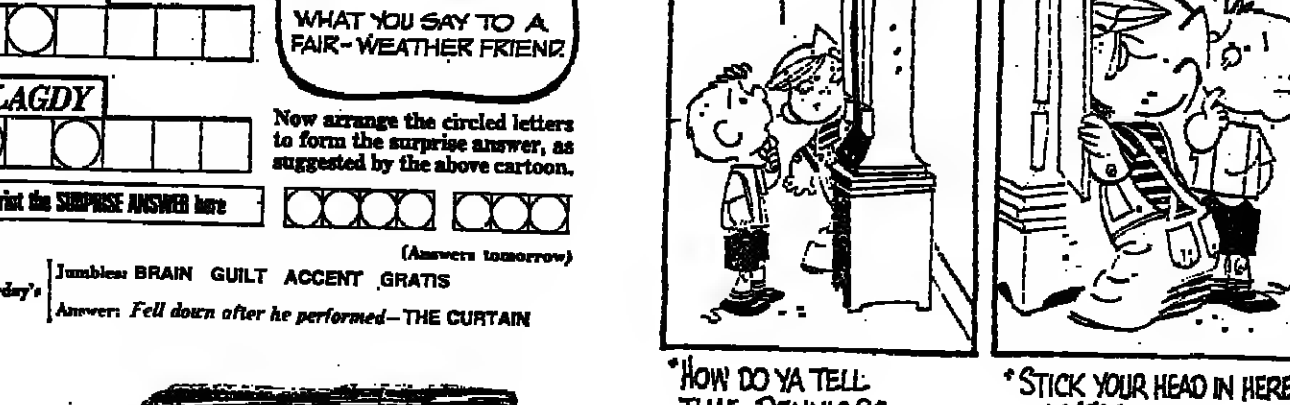
RIP



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## SPY STORY

By Len Deighton. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 22

## ELEVEN DECLARATIONS OF WAR

By Len Deighton. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 22

Reviewed by Gene Lyons

LEN DEIGHTON'S success as a writer of spy thrillers has always rested on his recognition of the humorous possibilities of the form. Like its near cousin the espionage novel, the spy story is a function of our nostalgia for action or, put another way, for the child's world of moral clarity and guileless intrigue. Plot dominated, the thriller deals with stock characters and a degree of happenstance and coincidence that with a twist here and a turn there could easily degenerate into bathos.

"Spy Story," like the author's previous novels, is a superior entertainment. Since Deighton seeks a literate audience, it is essential that his narrator-protagonist be of relatively limited physical competence (as compared to James Bond, for example) and that he display a carefully measured amount of ironic reluctance about the proceedings he is involved in together with a degree of fastidiousness with regard to murder. For all the deftness of his wit and his technological expertise, he must remain a British hobbyist at heart and display only the vestigial personal memory needed to flesh him out, so that he may neither learn significantly from previous adventures, nor, conversely, intellectualize overmuch. One happily tolerates a stylistic assertiveness, particularly in the politics of the book, that one would find tedious or bothersome if required to accept it as very much more than a given upon which to hang a plot.

In fact, the plot is far too elaborate to summarize—if anything it is a bit too subtle and diffuse, and some readers may have difficulty understanding what exactly is going on and why. This minor difficulty is more than compensated for by the narrator's trenchant wit and shrewd eye for the absurd. Altogether, Deighton's self-conscious irony about the form he is using works to his advantage, and even imparts greater impact to a grisly conclusion on the Arctic tundra for which the reader has not been overprepared.

One can understand a pathos with Deighton's intentions while maintaining suspicion that of all the for epigrammatic ironies one that has been done that way.

Gene Lyons teaches at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and reviews in the Arkansas Gazette. Review is abridged.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tra

Whether to double the opponents in a game contract simply because the declarer will face a terrible trump trick is always a tricky point. Every expert can remember occasions when a greedy double has helped him to bring home a game or when he has been the unwary doubler.

The diagramed deal seems at first sight to be an example of the greedy doubler getting his just deserts, but appearances are somewhat deceptive.

East could not resist the temptation to make a greedy double, and West led a club. The declarer now had a good idea about the trump position. He won the first trick in dummy with the club king and took a winning trump finesse. When he led a second trump, East covered with the king and the ace won. Meanwhile, West discarded two hearts.

The declarer continued with the club queen, and was neither surprised nor alarmed when East ruffed. A heart return was won with the ace and a diamond was led. West ducked, the queen won in dummy and a low club was ruffed. When South led his remaining diamond, West won, and had to lead in this position:

There was now no defense. West chose to lead a diamond, and South won. South or later, East could score his trump trick for the third and last trick for the defense.

But it is worth considering the bidding:

NORTH	EAST	WEST	SOUTH
♠ Q10	♠ K9843	♠ A	♠ A752
♥ Q	♥ K9875	♥ A	♥ A752
♦ Q7	♦ K9875	♦ A	♦ A752
♣ A8765	♣ K9875	♣ A	♣ A752

NORTH	EAST	WEST	SOUTH
♠ Q10	♠ K9843	♠ A	♠ A752
♥ Q	♥ K9875	♥ A	♥ A752
♦ Q7	♦ K9875	♦ A	♦ A752
♣ A8765	♣ K9875	♣ A	♣ A752

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
1 ♣ 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass Pass  
West led the club.







